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TIMES PAST — THE TIMES

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The rights of animals?

That bundle of moral, scientific, and practical issues that has become wrapped up in the phrase "animal rights" has begun to attract widening public attention and deepening public concern. What was once seen by many as a peripheral, even cranky, issue, has been moved decisively into the political mainstream. No longer is it possible to smile politely while raising a metaphorical eyebrow when animal rights are defended and then to steer the discussion into more "sensible" channels. Nor is it possible to dismiss animal rights as an interesting and important, but essentially long-range and rather theoretical, ethical speculation. It has become clear that this is an issue on which very many people, although confused, are also deeply disturbed.

It is also an issue in which universities are directly implicated because of the widespread use of animals in scientific experiments. Those who have used animals in this way now face the uncomfortable task of adjusting to the abrupt shift in public attitudes to animal rights from complacency to concern. They suddenly find themselves in difficult moral country. They must either attempt to justify their use of animals in terms with which they are unfamiliar (like everyone else), or try to adjust their practices to meet some of the criticisms that are now being made with renewed force. Whatever view one takes of animal rights it is difficult not to sympathize with those who find themselves in this new and uncomfortable position. Let him that is without sin . . .

The conventional defence put up by those who use animals in experiments has always been that, if it is an evil, it is certainly the lesser of two evils. If people want the greater goods of more effective drugs or safer products, they must accept the lesser evil of animal experiments. The real choice is between tolerating such experiments and tolerating diseases that may lead to equal or greater human suffering. Until quite recently, that argument was good enough for most people. Today, because of the shift in public opinion, it is less adequate because it does not embrace the broader moral questions raised by animal rights.

The next defence of those who use animals in experiments is to argue that we are all guilty, because man's relationship to the animal world is one of total domination and exploitation, and that there are many who are much more guilty than those who work in scientific laboratories (farmers? meat-eaters? cosmetics manufacturers?). This is a fair but again not entirely sufficient defence. It is certainly unfair that universities, which use animals in experiments that have practical and scientific value to man, should be criticized and harassed more harshly than cosmetic manufacturers, which use animals to test frivolous or luxurious products.

But it is not unreasonable to expect universities to have higher standards than cosmetics manufacturers, not in the direct sense that they should handle their animals in a more humane way (the same rigorous standards should apply to all) but in the indirect sense that they should be more sensitive to the broader intellectual and moral questions that surround the issue of animal rights. Seen in this light, the first part of the experimenters' defence, that we are all guilty, becomes part of a wider indictment. How did this exploitation of animals arise? If it remains essential to the survival and success of man, can it be reasonably abated? What is the extent of man's moral responsibility to animals? These, and many others, are the questions which lay people quite reasonably expect universities to help to answer.

Our domination and exploitation of animals, of course, is much easier to describe and even to explain than to judge. Yet description and explanation are the preconditions of sound judgment. Universities and individuals in them have no special expertise in reaching moral judgments but they do have the capacity to build a sound framework of knowledge in which moral judgments can be finally made. On the issue of animal rights, their responsibility is greater than that of the manufacturers of cosmetics, but rather less than that urged on them by supporters of animal rights who demand a final and unqualified moral condemnation.

Keith Thomas's new book *Man and the Natural World* (page 14) is a fine example of what scholarship can contribute to the debate about animal rights. It is both a description and an explanation of changing attitudes to animals in England between 1500 and 1800. It demonstrates the growth of a sensibility that few people in earlier times could have understood. Yet this growing sensibility has to be seen against other social and economic changes which intensified the exploitation of animals by man. We may have become kinder individually, while (or because?) we became crueller collectively. It would indeed have been surprising if our guilt, and so our sensibility, had not increased during a period when whole species of animals were exterminated, other species ruthlessly subordinated, and new species invented for our use and convenience.

Yet there is room for optimism as well as pessimism. That once popular forms of cruelty to animals have become unacceptable is an absolute moral gain. For the exploitation of animals has always caused double damage, directly to animals through man's treatment and indirectly to man through the undermining of our moral senses that toleration of this behaviour implied. So the decline in the toleration of animal cruelty has a significance for man that is separate from, and maybe as important as, the relief it brings to animals themselves.

A few people may see the new interest in animal rights as just another symptom of the troubled apocalyptic spirit of our age. Certainly the connexion exists between sharpening concern about the bomb, nuclear power, acid rain and similar issues, and animal rights. But it seems unfair to stigmatize as political neurosis what is clearly sincere concern, not only about the potential damage that may be done to the animal and natural worlds but also about the danger that phenomena present to the human spirit. In the end, animal rights may be about human rights.

Socialists in sober mood

The May Day bank holiday weekend was clearly an appropriate time to hold a conference on socialist alternatives for post-school education – appropriate, that is, in terms of its symbolism rather than its success in attracting a large number of participants. The more cynical observer might say that this is all too typical of the left in Britain today: it has found, or rediscovered, its soul but lost its supporters, or an electorally crucial minority of them.

A superficial impression has been created that the left's response is to deny or ignore this dilemma and to luxuriate in a comfortably self-sufficient ghetto. A small conference such as last Saturday's, jointly organized by the Campaign for Higher Education, Nathe Broad Left, the Socialist Society, and the University Staff Left Group, may seem to confirm this impression exactly: 40-odd zealots whiling away the weekend hours in a stuffy room while the rest of the population is watching sport on television or tidying up the garden.

But the substance of what was said did not support this dismissive conclusion. The overwhelming impression was not of heady unreality but of certain only oppressive realism. The central dilemma of the left was faced. On the one hand the left believes that it has struggled successfully to develop policies that can fairly be described as "socialist" in the sense that they seem to fit in with the sometimes sentimental history of the Labour movement and arise from a fairly coherent overall view of society, policies moreover that are individually well-organized and apparently popular. On the other hand it recognizes that within the creative and chaotic pluralism of liberal democracy its support has been eroded and is now less than in the bad old sixties days of fudge and dodge.

The left's attitudes to higher education mirror this larger paradox. They are soberly and sensibly expressed at conferences like last Saturday's which are so small as to be semi-private and – because there are only friends and higher education is not a knee-jerk left-right issue – where there is little need for posturing. The agenda that emerges would surprise many of those, even within universities, polytechnics and colleges, who have been influenced by popular caricatures of a rampaging left.

It is an agenda that could be called social democratic if that title had not been recently hijacked. The issues debated were the proper balance between standards and access, and autonomy and accountability, issues that underlie nearly all the detailed debates within higher education today, academic tenure, the binary policy, the reform of degrees, the role of post-graduate study, the organization of research. If the weight of opinion seemed to come down in favour of access and accountability, at Saturday's conference, it was not without honest hesitation and backward glances. Professor Royden Harrison, one of the main speakers, passionately emphasized the importance of both standards and autonomy in the perspective of the left and was listened to with great respect.

Nor was it naively assumed that it would be easy to make a success of a policy of, in the words of one speaker, "Robbins and more" at a time when a strong reverse tide seemed to be flowing in favour of "Robbins and less". Moreover, few imagined that it could all be blamed on Mrs Thatcher: the negative spirit of the age, the timidity of past reform, and the failure of higher education to appeal to a broader social constituency were recognized as at least co-conspirators. Neither was Labour's civil war overlooked as a source of weakness, on the insistence of, among others, Mr Phillip Whitehead, who has earned such respect as a committed but open-minded spokesman for Labour on higher education.

Perhaps there is room for one final reflection. How great is the contrast between the sobriety of the left, with its down-to-earth and rather defensive social democratic agenda for higher education, and the intoxication of the right, with its wild dreams of privatization on some vast mechanistic scale. How much greater still is the contrast between reputations and realities in both their cases. We regard as a dire threat to the integrity of higher education modest proposals for reform that are fully consistent with the objectives of the Robbins expansion, while we take seriously fantasies of mass privatization which will never happen but if by dire chance they did, would cause greater offence to higher education's underlying values than Mr Kinnock's worst efforts.

Laurie Taylor



(Today – May 6 – the Social Science Research Council discusses proposals for a change of name)

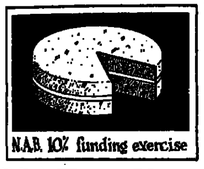
Gentlemen, I wonder if you'd be good enough to raise your hands again? I think that last vote was close enough to merit a recount.
Excuse me, chairman, I'm afraid I'm just a little confused.
What's that, Charles?
Well, sir, are we still considering *Social Studies Research Council* or is that one rejected?
No, no. It's still *Social Studies Research Council*. You recall the list of advantages. In particular, the retention of the initials, with 'studies' simply replacing 'science'.
Jolly good. It's just that I don't recall us voting on the suggestion before this one.
Which one exactly do you mean, Charles?
***The Council for Economic Social and Related Studies*. CESRS. Did we take a vote on that one?**
Yes, indeed. That was the vote before the last. Twelve to three against, if I recall correctly.
Ah, well, that's where the problem is. You see I rather thought we were twelve to three against an entirely different proposal.
Good heavens, Charles. Which one was that?
The ESRC. *The Economic and Social Research Council*. Not the *Council for Economic Social and Related Studies*.
Not at all. That was a very clear fourteen to one against.
Ah.
Of course, you could be getting confused with SPERC. That was the proposal immediately before ESRC.
SPERC, sir? I'm sorry. Could you just refresh my memory on that one?
Certainly, Charles. SPERC is the *Social, Psychological and Economic Research Council*.
Ah.
Which we threw out eleven to four, mainly on the grounds that things were bad enough already without the psychologists sticking their oar in. That all right now, Charles?
Yes, thank you, sir. My apologies. Perfectly all right, Charles. Nothing simple about this matter. That's why they pay grown men like ourselves to sit around all day discussing it. Well now, let's move on to that recount. May I see hands raised? Thank you. That looks like nine to six against *Social Studies Research Council*.
Which means, chairman, that we've now rejected all the proposals submitted by the associations and organizations we've canvassed for the last three months?
Quite so, Charles. So it's a straightforward case of falling back upon the compromise which was agreed with Sir Keith before this meeting.
You mean . . .
Exactly. This council will from now on be known as the *Social Marmelade Research Council*. Now can we move on to item four on the agenda – the proposal from the minister that all future meetings of this renamed council should take place under water. Could I see those in favour?

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NAB 10% funding exercise

Cabinet considers science rescue

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

A high-level Government working group will shortly be convened to try and solve the Science and Engineering Research Council's problems in meeting international subscriptions when the pound falls against European currencies.

But the decision has come too late to save the council from £4.3m cuts in its domestic budget in the current financial year.

The SERC has been pressing the Treasury to find extra cash to compensate for its losses since the pound fell sharply against the Swiss franc last autumn. The council bought its Swiss francs in March, when the sum needed to meet the £20m-plus subscription to the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) was £4m above the figure budgeted for last year.

First approaches on SERC's behalf by Department of Education and Science officials produced an unsympathetic response from the Treasury, and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, then wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Prime Minister putting SERC's case. The response was the proposal for a joint DES/Treasury working group, chaired by Dr Robin Nicholson, chief scientist in the Cabinet Office Central Policy Review Staff, to look at the whole problem.

But this group cannot report until the end of the summer. This means that while the SERC has not yet lost the war the bid for more money this year has been defeated. The council's decision is to raise the money by talking around £1m from each of the four grant-awarding boards, rather than penalise the Nuclear Physics Board, which is responsible for the CERN payments. The board were asked to save most of this sum on capital expenditure, but the detailed decisions vary.

The Nuclear Physics Board meets next week, when it is likely to freeze university equipment grants, agree staff reductions on the Nuclear Structure Facility at Daresbury, and cut back funds for travel to Europe.

The Astronomy, Space and Radio Board, which loses the largest proportion of its budget, will make no further grants this year except in cases of special need, although existing commitments will be met. The main saving will come from a five per cent cut in all non-salary block grants to universities and research establishments.

The Science Board is trying to preserve grants for studentships, and is likely to decide on delays in expenditure on the three large central facilities; the central laser facility and the spallation neutron source, both at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, and the synchrotron radiation source at Daresbury.

The Engineering Board has not yet decided the precise pattern of cuts, but they are certain to include reductions in grant awards as the board has no large capital projects where expenditure can be changed. The last full Council meeting of the SERC turned down strong representations from the engineers that they be protected from the current crisis, and the decision to share the cut between all four boards may well affect engineering board subject areas the Government wants to see grow rapidly.

Members of all four boards stress that these cuts will only be the beginning unless a way is found of insulating the SERC from the effects of exchange rate moves. All are now drawing up contingency plans designed to impress the gravity of the problem.

The SERC will point out that CERN has become cheaper for Britain overall, as the subscription is linked to movements in gross national product, but that short-term changes mean that we pay a large basic subscription but cannot take full advantage of the facility.

NAB split on costs squeeze

by John O'Leary

A new split emerged this week in the National Advisory Body over proposals to continue increasing the number of students in polytechnics and colleges, squeezing funding levels by about £450 per student over two years.

However, a *THES* survey of the replies of polytechnics and colleges' in the NAB shows that many of them are expecting to admit more students in 1984/85 despite a cut in income.

The NAB board decided on Tuesday to recommend an increase of between 9,000 and 17,000 students, although the intake of full-time students would drop slightly. No decision was reached on whether the target should be set at 252,000 or 261,000, although Mr Christopher Ball, chairman of the board, said he would be recommending the lower figure to the NAB committee.

The four college principals and polytechnic directors on the board argued for the protection of funding levels but found themselves outvoted by representatives of the Department of Education and Science, the local authorities and the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education. They were lent some support by Dr Edwin Kerr, chief officer of the Council for National Academic Awards, who warned that further reductions in the unit of resource would jeopardize validation in some institutions.

Afterwards, Dr Ray Rickett, director of Middlesex Polytechnic, said: "I am extremely put out by what has happened and I do not believe that the NAB board reflects the system's views in any sense, particularly not those of people on the ground. Many of us consider that standards would be vulnerable if the reduction proposed went through."

Dr William Birch, chairman of the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, argued for delay in setting targets in order to allow planning in conjunction with the universities. His plan, rejected by the board, would have involved putting back the timetable for the 1984/85 planning exercise with the hope that the universities might take more students and spending would be reassessed.

The board also accepted the view of one of its working groups that staff/student ratios could rise to 12:1 without further dangers, although this was not feasible throughout the system during the period of the 1984/85 plan. For that exercise, engineering, technology, science, mathematics and computer science and administrative and business studies were favoured, although no formal decision was taken on priority. Part-time numbers would remain at roughly their current levels.

NAB plans survey, pages 8-9





Vice chancellors celebrated

St Andrew's University principal J. Steven Watson (above) is pictured with a nearly-completed bust of himself by the sculptor Oscar Newman, whose other subjects have included The Queen, Queen Mother, Sir Winston Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook. At Leeds University a posthumously-painted picture of former vice chancellor Lord Boyle by Yorkshire artist Trevor Stubley (left) is on exhibition.

DES to take over from adult body

by Karen Gold

The Government has decided not to create any independent replacement for the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education. Instead the Department of Education and Science will take over responsibility for developing adult education.

The decision on a successor for ACACE will now undoubtedly be postponed until after the general election. Mr William Shelton, undersecretary of state for education, had promised an announcement this month.

Until this week ministers had already agreed to tell adult educators they had been unsuccessful. Many had lobbied long and hard for a development council to take over when ACACE's remit expired in the autumn.

Instead ministers were to tell them that the DES would set up an internal advisory committee serviced by civil servants with members drawn from various adult education organizations but with no independent powers.

They would advise the DES, which would decide on commissioning individual development projects. It would often take ACACE reports as the launching point but would find considerably less expensive ways of implementing some of the council's recommendations. The report on adult education for the unemployed would be an early priority.

Agencies likely to be involved include the National Institute for Adult Education, the Further Education Unit, and the Open University which is already developing the updating side of continuing education for the department.

A national advisory body for non-advanced further education has been ruled out by the DES but rationalization of the sector is likely, writes Patricia Santinelli.

Mr Roy Walker, head of the DES's further and higher Education branch 2 told a conference held by Her Majesty Inspectorate that there had been a lot of talk about a national advisory body for non-advanced light education. It was unlikely because there was neither a pool nor course control of the sector.

"This does not exclude the possibility of a much-improved consultative machinery which would provide and effective mechanism for reviewing and developing what we are doing. This would enable us to identify problems and opportunities, as well as review present knowledge and practice," he said.

Officials have confirmed privately that both the DES and the Inspectorate are investigating the duplication of courses and looking at those which underrecruit.

Conference report, page 4

Sir Keith abandons student loans plan

Ministers have shelved their plans for student loans in the face of mounting pressure from their own backbenchers anxious about the effect on middle class voters in the election.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for education, told the Commons: "The Government has at present no intention of replacing any part of the student grant by a loan."

But he added: "We remain interested in finding means of widening access to higher education, without excessive cost to the taxpayer and in this context will continue to examine the whole system of student support. Student loans may have some part to play in this.

He undertook that any reforms – whether involving loans or not – would be preceded by a green paper.

Two windfalls for overseas students resulted from the sudden loss of legislative time. The Government agreed to exempt refugees, whether or not officially classified as such by convention status, and recently-arrived immigrants from its full-cost fees legislation. Also regulations for treatment of foreigners at National Health Service hospitals were amended to allow free

continued on page 3

Shuffling initials at the SSRC

by Paul Flather

The Social Sciences Research Council has settled upon the Economic and Social Research Council as its new title, although the decision is not yet final.

It had been expected that council members at last week's meeting would continue their preferred stance of no change of name, largely because no suitable alternative had emerged over the past six months.

The proposed change, however, would certainly satisfy Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, who invited the council last autumn to drop the word "science" from its title because it did not accurately reflect the methods of SSRC work.

The motion passed by the required majority has to be put before a second council meeting and passed before it can be formally ratified by the Privy Council. This will take place in July.

The full motion, put before the council by the chairman, Mr Michael Posner, noted that the SSRC's remit as set out in its charter would remain unaffected, and that Sir Keith Joseph had defended a clear separation between the responsibilities of council and minister.

Last week's meeting was in marked contrast to a meeting in January when general hostility to any change forced the chairman to postpone the matter. But members now feel the issue is "unlikely to disappear" and that in the end it may be a small price to pay for peace.

Members have also been convinced that a change of name must be seen as part of a package deal agreed between Sir Keith and Mr Posner, which also involved a £6m budget cut over three years demanded by the minister, but offset against assurances about the continued existence of the council.

The name selected however is bound to cause resentment among non-economists particularly among anthropologists, geographers, and sociologists. The other alternatives, including Social Research Council and Social Studies Research Council, were considered less good titles.

Leader, back page

Maths cut sparks protest

by Ngaio Crequer

Nearly 40 per cent of London University mathematicians have signed a letter to the vice-chancellor protesting about proposed departmental mergers which exclude eight of their colleagues.

The report of the joint planning committee working party on mathematics and statistics recommends (with minor exceptions) that maths should be concentrated in five departments at Imperial, Kings/Queens/Chelsea, Bedford/Royal Holloway, University College, and Westfield/Queen Mary.

But the proposals, which are due for final discussion at the committee on May 19, propose transfers of staff which implicitly question the future of five maths staff at Chelsea and three at Queen Elizabeth.

Some 81 staff have now signed a letter protesting about the exclusion of the staff, arguing that the report implies these staff will be made redundant, although the report merely talks about them being found work elsewhere. About 200 staff are members of the board of studies group which represents the mathematics staff.

The original working party report said there should be 132 staff working in maths in the departments in 1984, but a revised report had slimmed the number to 124. The letter from the maths staff, which has been organized by senior staff at King's, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary says that the eight staff, all of whom can be identified by name, must be safeguarded.

There are two reasons for the protest. One is the concern for staff and two, the belief that unless their livelihood is protected, the Association of University Teachers will block any moves called for in the report to redeploy staff.

The protest gained initial success last Friday when at a meeting of the maths board of studies the standing committee was asked to prepare another draft merger plan which would ensure that the eight staff members stayed on.

This, however, will need to go back to the board, and then on to Senate, and may well miss the vital May meeting which will plot the subject dispersal in London.

Another problem is Westfield. The committee plan has the support of all maths departments involved except Westfield. Here the principal has said it would be premature to make any recommendations, and that the college is planning to expand into information technology which might make new staff demands. The working party report says sharply that all the other colleges are in agreement and that the Westfield problem must be resolved.

Prison governor bans education officer

by Karen Gold

An education officer at Holloway Prison in London has been banned from entering it because he has kept in contact with former inmates.

The row between Miss Joy Kinsley, the new governor of Holloway, and education officer Mr Richard Brown was sparked off when a long-term prisoner requested that Mr Brown accompany her to a university interview.

The governor forbade Mr Brown to go with her and he was later asked to sign an undertaking that he would not have contact with ex-inmates from Holloway as this jeopardized prison security. Both he and colleagues at the prison receive letters and telephone calls from ex-prisoners wanting advice and guidance on continuing eduction they have begun during their sentences and an occasion they also meet.

After Mr Brown went on leave last week the governor excluded him from prison premises and stopped him from telephoning Holloway. The Home Office prison department has refused to comment on the case, which has been taken up by two Labour MPs – Mr Christopher Price and Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk.

Under the arrangements affecting all prison education officers, Mr Brown is employed not by the governor, nor the prison department, but by the Inner London Education Authority. An ILEA official said that the authority had written to the governor asking why she came to her decision and whether there was any precedent for exclusion on these grounds. An ILEA representative is also to meet her later this month.

Holloway is one of two London prisons participating in a pioneer education scheme organized by the National Association for Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO) which is based on links between education both inside and outside prison. NACRO reports and evidence to the House of Commons Select Committee on Education and the Arts also emphasized the need for offenders to continue their education – perhaps the first they have done for many years – after they leave.

● A Hampshire college principal has told two cabinet ministers he was "astonished and appalled" at Home Office negotiations in another dispute involving a prison education officer.

Mrs Anita Bromley was suspended from Kingston Prison, which houses male long-term prisoners, for over seven months after her job was cut by half and she refused to spend the other half of her time at Highbury College of Technology.

The college principal, Mr Stanley Leathlean, has written to Mr William Whitelaw the Home Secretary, and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, about the negotiations and agreement which eventually led to Mrs Bromley being offered 80 per cent of her time at the prison and 20 per cent at the college.

Mrs Bromley's case is likely to reopen after complaints from her union, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, that she is being harassed. A Natfhe official said Mrs Bromley had been refused keys – meaning she could go nowhere unescorted and was locked in the education block with prisoners; that she could not go into the education officer's office even when deputizing for him; and that she had to mark work in a nearby church because she was not allowed to stay in the prison between classes when she was not teaching.

Mr Leathlean complains in his letter of the cost and complexity of the negotiations and criticizes the principle which he alleges "means a junior member of staff had challenged the right of management to make a decision and eventually forced management to concede".

There's no smoke without fire

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

The racism in the Scottish University Songbook, compiled in 1891, has led to it being withdrawn from Glasgow University's Students Representative Council shop.

The objection has been not to the Scottish nationalism of "My Bonnie Lies over the Ocean" referring to the exiled Bonnie Prince Charlie, but to such songs as "Kingdom Coming" which contains the lyrics: "Say, darkeys, hab you seen de massa wid de muffstash on his face," and "massa's in de cold cold ground" with "massa made de darkeys love him/cause he was so kind."

The SRC senior vice president elect Ms Carole Leslie, explained in the student newspaper, the *Guardian*, that there was an annual fund for the song book's publication, and if the SRC put it on sale, "they get £1,500 without having to sell any copies."

She had not realized the content of the book. "I just opened the cover and saw 'Gaudeamus igitur' and presumed they were all like that. Now I know what's in them, I'll be withdrawing them immediately."

The SRC also came under attack for banning the sale of cigarettes in the shop. A motion banning their sale on the grounds that "it is immoral that the SRC should make profits out of the ill health of students" was passed by 15 votes to 14, after which three SRC members promptly resigned on the grounds that students had not been consulted.

Another three council members resigned later, with further threatened resignations from the SRC president and director of publications. Council eventually decided an extraordinary general meeting to debate whether cigarettes should be banned with the *Glasgow University Guardian* listening: "The SRC is not our moral guardian. It should get on with its job – representation of students' interests. We urge the students to reject this ban."

The meeting rejected the ban, but asked the SRC to mount a campaign with the Scottish Health Education Group against smoking, and to organise therapy groups for "addicted" students.

The council members who resigned are not gradually returning to the fold.



New ideas: Peter Meredith, senior lecturer in English language and medieval English literature at Leeds University, holds forth during the University's Renaissance festival. More than 10,000 people saw the programme of drama, including the first pageant performance for 400 years of the full Chester cycle of 25 mystery plays, performed by groups from Leeds, Lancaster, Liverpool and Durham universities and the city of Leeds.

Students run into games row

Students and Brighton Polytechnic selectors for the World Student Games in Canada this summer have criticized decisions on who should attend.

The British Students Sports Federation committee decided that because of the shortage of funds competitors from Britain would have to be restricted. It was also decided not to send a women's volleyball team or a water polo team although a men's volleyball team will be going to Edmonton.

Mr Bill Seddon, the vice-president of Brighton Polytechnic students union and swimming selector for the games, said hopes had built when each competitor was asked to raise £350 towards costs. These were dashed when they were told they could not go.

Five members of the volleyball team are students at the polytechnic. There have also been complaints that the organizers did not explore all the possibilities for cheap travel.

Mr Mike Gee, the BSSF secretary, denied the allegations and said that every avenue for travel had been explored. He added that more competitors were going to the games this year but anticipated there were lessons to be learned when so many competitors were so keen to go.

Working for equal rights

A plan of action to put women's rights firmly on the agenda for Britain's universities was drawn up last week at the first representative women's conference organized by the Association of University Teachers.

Among the demands from the 150 delegates and observers from most universities in the UK was one seeking pressure from the union leadership in universities to declare themselves equal opportunities employers – and to state this in their job advertisements.

The union was also called on to appoint a national organizer to tackle not only women's issues but the whole range of equal opportunities. The conference, held at Bath and addressed by Ms Diana Warwick, the union's new general secretary, also called for consideration of a member of the newly constituted women's advisory committee sitting on the the executive.

Elected members of the committee are Ms Helen Donaghue (University College, London); Ms Victoria Fisher (Leicester); Ms Judith Hook (Aberdeen); Ms Madeleine Jinkinson (St Mary's Medical School, Paddington); Ms Helene Ryding (Aston) and Ms Marion Shaw (Hull). Two executive nominees remain to be appointed.

New blood for teacher training urged

by Patricia Santinelli

New blood for teacher training should be at the top of both universities' and colleges' agenda, Dr Bill Taylor, director of the Institute of Education urged this week.

Dr Taylor, who was delivering the Sir John Adams Memorial lecture at the institute said that given the age limitations of the University Grants Committee's recent new blood appointments in other subjects, the exclusion of education was comprehensible.

"But in universities and in the public sector, 10 years of appointments which focused on higher academic qualifications and a further 10 years of declining numbers and cuts have taken their toll on professional expertise" he said.

Early retirement did not in itself create vacancies and only a policy of making short term appointments had ensured that the level of staff turnover had not sunk to zero.

Dr Taylor wanted to see an end to arguments about institutional shares of teacher training between universities and colleges – the recent cuts had for example reduced the universities share of training in proportion of the total. But in the context of the longer term growth of demand, arguments about institutional shares ought to fade into the background.

"Whether a student pursues a course in a university, a polytechnic or college is much less important than such factors as course design, quality of teaching, the way in which lecturers and field experience are related, and the availability of an adequate range of resources," Dr Taylor said.

Dr Taylor predicted that teacher education would become a much more substantial element in higher education institutions by 1995. This would be due mainly to the rise in numbers. On current figures, teaching would need in excess of 20 per cent of all those qualifying for higher education by that date in comparison to this year's 8 per cent.

Returning to curriculum issues, Dr Taylor said that it was unlikely that the postgraduate certificate of education would be extended to two years.

He also warned that attempts to rethink the content and organization of initial training would not be successful unless teacher education was seen as a multi stage process, including elements of selection, pre-service education and training, induction, in-service and preparation for specialized roles.

Discussing the role of professional committees and their possible future impact on academic freedom, he said that discussions over the next few months would be critical.

Barclays rapped

A complaint against Barclays Bank by students at Manchester Polytechnic has been upheld by the Advertising Standard Authority. The authority held that the bank should have made clear in an advertising campaign directed at students that a guaranteed £100 overdraft could be withheld from customers who in its opinion did not conduct their accounts satisfactorily.

Cash-starved SSRC supports 'quickie' research projects

A new kind of "short-life" social research body has emerged following last week's approval from the Social Science Research Council for a five-year £375,000 research centre on addiction based at Hull University.

Previously, the SSRC has either funded long-term research units, with a life of 10 or more years reviewed every five years, or designated research centres, with a life of eight years reviewed after four years.

The Hull centre is however expected to complete its programme of research into the barriers against effective prevention policies to alcohol or tobacco addiction within five years.

The decision reflects a feeling that a five-year programme on drug addiction may well be sufficient, as well as a growing tendency inside the SSRC to shy away from funding long-term research structures in a climate of increasing budget constraints.

The Hull centre, under Dr David Robinson, director of the health studies institute at the university, and Mr Alan Maynard, reader in the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at York University, is expected to run seminars and workshops and act as a "general focus" for social addiction research.

The centre will collaborate closely with IRISS at York, with research on two sites. Three initial programmes will study existing prevention policies, the formation of prevention policy, and the economic effects of policy alternatives such as taxes on drugs.

Dr Robinson, who studied at Swansea University and the Institute of Psychiatry in London, said the centre would aim to produce a final report on policies and prevention of drug addiction. The centre plans to advertise five posts shortly and begin work in October.

Meanwhile, the SSRC's four research units are bracing themselves for cuts announced last February. The socio-legal centres at Oxford University still faces a 13 per cent cut, with the industrial relations unit at Warwick (5 per cent), the race relations unit at Aston (7 per cent) and the Cambride Group for the History of Population and Social Structure (8 per cent).

DoI launch tools scheme

The Department of Industry has launched a £5m scheme to promote use of new computer-controlled machine tools in colleges of further education. Under the scheme, announced on Tuesday by Mr Kenneth Baker, ministe for information technology, colleges will be able to apply for 50 per cent funding for machines to be supplied to their own specification over the next two years.

The college funding follows a highly successful DoI initiative to encourage small firms to buy such machines, and the department now wants to boost training of engineering technicians to operate them. The scheme will be run by the National Engineering Laboratory in Glasgow and colleges will be invited to bid for equipment.

'Separate site' call for Ulster

by Karen Gold

Civic leaders in Londonderry want the new Ulster "polyversity" to site six faculties on a separate campus in the city.

The steering group overseeing the merger between the New University and Ulster Polytechnic will see representatives of Londonderry's civic committee and the Magee University College Association when it visits Magee and the North West College of Technology on Monday. It is also likely to be asked about reports that the Parliamentary Select Committee, which visited the city last year, will recommend creating an independent further and higher education institution from Magee and the North West College.

Mr Christopher Price, chairman of the House of Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts, said this week that the committee's report would not be published until after the election.

He refused to confirm or deny reports that the committee had recommended that Magee and the college should form a new institution outside the main merger. This idea was widely canvassed by committee members when they were in Northern Ireland.

Although Londonderry civic leaders will put similar arguments to the steering group next Monday, they will not call for their own institution. Instead they will press for a campus extension of the "polyversity" which would include both undergraduate and postgraduate courses in six faculties – science and technology, business and management, paramedical studies, humanities and social sciences, art and design, and agriculture.

The steering committee will also discuss how to create deans in the new institution and is likely to agree to a compromise electoral college solution, with equal representation of senate, council and faculty.

At least two lecturer unions – the Association of University Teachers and the Association of Polytechnic Teachers – have opposed this arrangement for college elections every four years. They say they prefer full faculty elections and want a majority of faculty representatives of each electoral college.

Electric chair

Lancaster University has announced the establishment of a new chair of electronic engineering endowed by the Sir John Fisher Foundation, which will finance the appointment for its first five years. The foundation was set up by the Barrow shipping firm of James Fisher and Sons.

Bid to fight Welsh merger decision

by Ngaio Crequer

University College, Cardiff is to make a last ditch attempt next week to stop the University College of Wales Institute of Science and Technology calling off the merger between them.

University College is to appeal to UWIST's council not to accept a recommendation from UWIST's senate that all discussions and negotiations be discontinued.

UWIST's senate has recommended to its council on Tuesday that, "in the light of limited progress in merger negotiations and the many unresolved difficulties, and in the best interests of university education in Cardiff, all discussions and negotiations with UCC concerning a complete merger of the two institutions be discontinued".

Although the merger plan has been foundering for months, with no formal talks since before Christmas, the decision, which has not been officially conveyed to University College, still took them by surprise.

Dr C. W. L. Bevan, principal of University College said they were still committed to union and were convinced the problems could be solved. He said that in an effort to remove UWIST's anxieties a small informal group had been set up and had met nine times in March and April to try to examine the doubts raised by UWIST.

UCC's only chance now lies with UWIST senate, which is likely anyway to be split, although in the past it has been guided by senate. UWIST's chief fears about the merger are that UC has severe financial problems which it would have to take on. They have also recently become alarmed about the state of repair of some of UC's buildings, two of which need extensive work.

There are also worries that because UC is so much bigger it would have majorities in all the major university committees.

Liverpool Poly told to produce plan 'or else'

by Felicity Jones

Liverpool Polytechnic is threatened with losing its institutional validation if it fails to come up with a concrete academic plan by the end of the year.

This was the stern warning given by officers of the Council for National Academic Awards, including the chief officer and three polytechnic directors, at three meetings on Monday with city education and polytechnic officers, local politicians and the now disbanded academic board. The recommendation will go to the CNAA's committee of institutions for ratification.

The academic plan should have been ready last summer in response to criticisms raised over the polytechnic's academic planning and internal management after the CNAA's quinquennial review.

The CNAA is also concerned about the restrictive nature of the articles and instruments of government for the new enlarged polytechnic which takes over I.M. Marsh and F.L. Calder colleges. In particular, the way in which the local authority will be able to intervene on budget and appointments has worried the council.

The polytechnic's rectorate – which is in control since it now does not have a governing body or academic board – has persistently said that it is unable to produce an academic plan due to the lack of support staff. But it looks now as though the CNAA is not prepared to wait any longer although the change of control to a Labour majority, the first majority at the city hall in over ten years, could complicate matters.

Labour's sweep to power in the local authority elections has thrown the whole future of the merger of the polytechnic with the City of Liverpool College of Higher Education and course closures (which had reached an almost farcical level) into the melting pot.

The party's nominated chairman of the education committee is Mr Dominic Brady, a student in the town and country planning department at the polytechnic which is the one course which it had definitely been decided to close. Under his leadership, the authority could well be on a collision course with the polytechnic's rectorate.

At COLCHE, where there is considerable resentment over the way it has been treated in the merger with job losses and courses closures, the hope is that the new administration will restore student intake and change the policy that there should be no overlap between the polytechnic and college in history, sociology and geography. Mr Brian Cane, the principal, is resigning because of what he alleges is the deliberate destruction of the college by the city council and the Secretary of State for Education.

Buckingham row over new centre

A row has erupted between the University of Buckingham, Cranfield School of Management and a new management school called the UMCB, the Management Centre from Buckingham, over its name and the materials and staff it has taken.

When brochures were first released promoting the school, which is due to take its first students in October, discussions were under way to establish formal links with the university. Draft agreements had been reached and Professor Peter Watson, the university's pro vice chancellor joined the centre's council and academic board. Professor Robert Daniel, who holds the chair in business studies at the university, is also a visiting professor at the centre.

But a meeting of the senate in January decided that the university did not want any formal links with the centre and has since denied there are even informal links. Professor Alan Peacock, the vice chancellors said to the THES this week: "We have no connection with them at all."

Professor Peacock said that they were meeting again with UMCB shortly and preferred not to make any further comment.

Cranfield School of Management is also pursuing UMCB over the loss of course materials and industrial contacts. Professor Gordon Wills is the principal designate of UMCB but is still technically employed by Cranfield until the end of July. He was developing an action-based learning resource in management at Cranfield and has left with a senior research worker and former PhD student.

Professor Wills, however, denied that there was "anything untoward going on". He said he enjoyed amicable relations with the university.

What has annoyed academics, particularly in the maintained sector, is that UMCB is offering courses at high prices ($4,000 for the MBA compared to £800) in polytechnics.

V-c was 'out of order' on Brunel course

Students at Brunel University have obtained a legal opinion by Lord Gifford that their vice chancellor acted beyond his powers when he withdrew offers of places to a degree course.

After a decision taken by the vice chancellor, Professor Richard Bishop, letters were sent to 25 students with firm offers of places on the building (engineering and management) course to say that courses in building could no longer be sustained and the offers were withdrawn.

Lord Gifford said: "It is clear that grave irregularities have taken place." Three levels of authority in the university would need to be involved in a decision to discontinue a course, but this procedure has been superseded, he said.

The vice chancellor had no power to cancel a senate decision to have an intake, nor could he act contrary to senate policy except in an emergency and this was not one. Nor could senate lawfully determine to validate the vice chancellor's act.

On Tuesday senate voted 20 for, 7 against with 11 abstentions, to confirm the vice chancellor's action.

Last Friday a general assembly attended by about 90 staff overwhelmingly passed motions deploring the action to withdraw the course, and urging senate to continue it.

The students are now to appeal to Lord Hailsham, the visitor and the National Union of Students is to take up the plight of the students. There are only about eight similar courses in the country so alternative places will be difficult to find.

Mr David Neave, university secretary said: "The university is taking its own legal advice but the convention of the chairman taking action on behalf of the body when they believe urgent decisions are necessary is well understood in the university community."

DES wrong again, says society

Even the revised projections for student demand produced by the Department of Education and Science underestimated the pressure on university places for the rest of the century, according to a report published this week by the Royal Society.

The report, compiled by an ad hoc committee on university funding set up after the University Grants Committee's 1981 cuts, concentrates on the effects of demographic trends in the middle and upper classes, which supply the majority of students. Two alternative projections both suggest that demand will outstrip that forecast by the DES.

The higher projection is based on the assumption that those who move into social classes I and II retain the traditional enthusiasm for university education, with the result that demand remains roughly constant for the rest of the decade, despite an 11 per cent fall in the age group. During the 1990s, the fall in the number of candidates is expected to be between 17.5 and 19 per cent, while the age group declines by 27 per cent.

Demographic trends and future university candidates; price on request from the Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1.

4.6% pay rise – but universities told to find extra cash

by David Jobbins

Ministers have endorsed a 4.6 per cent pay award for university academics but have made it clear there will be no extra money to finance the rise.

In the pre-election rush, no meeting of the second stage of the academics' negotiating machinery, Committee B, was held to ratify the package, which also gives a substantial salary boost to several thousand lower-paid university lecturers.

But the vice chancellors, who had originally offered the bare 3.5 per cent allowed for salary increases under cash limits, have been left in no doubt that it is up to them to finance the settlement.

In addition to the 4.6 per cent increase across the board, which gives professors an average of well over £20,000 for the first time, staff on the bottom half of the basic lecturer scale receive a £75 lump sum. The effect is to swell the increase for example for staff on the lowest point from £6,375 to £7,190 from April 1, a rise of 12.8 per cent.

A further bonus for the lower paid is the setting of a new minimum for lecturers aged 27 of £8,530, compared with the old minimum at 26 of £7,225, an increase calculated by the Association of University Teachers at a staggering 18 per cent.

About 6,500 staff are to receive the lump sum settlement, with some 2,000 affected by the new minimum age point.

Academics now become the second group of university workers to settle in the current round – but vice chancellors face their next headache over the 5 per cent recommended increase for National Health Service doctors, which is normally paid to 3,000 clinical academic staff. They have already told ministers they cannot finance the award, if it is confirmed by the Prime Minister, without Government help.

Ms Diana Warwick, general secretary of the AUT, admitted the settlement failed to compensate either for the erosion of salaries or increases in the cost of living. "But we can take some comfort from the fact the increase is in line with the rest of the public service. Members will be unhappy there has been no real progress on restructuring but at least we have a commitment for discussions with the employers on administrative and library staff structures." The employers are expected to produce their proposals in October.

Polytechnic and college lecturers are also to receive an award from April 1 worth more than 5 per cent to the lowest paid. A greement reached in the Burnham further education committee last Friday comprises a 4.5 per cent rise across the board with a £51 lump sum for all.

After four days of negotiations there was no sign of the local authority employers yielding to the unions' claims for structural changes including automatic progression from Lecturer I to the Lecturer 2 scale and a step towards parity with the universities.

Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, commented: "At the end of the day we had to conclude there was not going to be progress on these matters by negotiations."

Arbitration was scarcely mentioned during the discussions, and in the end the unions settled for a package worth very close to 5 per cent on the pay bill.

"The settlement does not meet the needs of the system and in particular the management has again failed to recognise the problems of lecturers on the top of the L1 scale and in advance. further education whose progress has been blocked by the current stagnation of the system," Mr Dawson said.

● The proportion of Lecturer Is appointed at the top of their scale is 18 per cent, not 38 per cent as reported in *The THES* on April 22.

New university pay scales (figures subject to official confirmation).

	1982 £	1983 £	Percentage increase
Lecturer			
Minimum at 26	6,375–13,505	7,190–14,125	12.8 to 4.6
Minimum at 27	7,225	n/a	
Senior Lecturer	n/a	8,530	
Professor (minimum)	12,920–16,180	13,515–16,925	4.6 to 4.6
Average	16,515	17,275	4.6
	19,405	20,300	4.6

Salary scales for college and polytechnic lecturers (subject to official confirmation)

	Old	New	(Percentage increase)
Lecturer 1	5,355–9,267	5,649–9,735	5.4 to 5.0
Lecturer 2	6,855–11,022	7,218–11,568	5.2 to 4.9
Senior lecturer	10,173–12,516	10,683–13,449	4.9 to 4.9
Principal lecturer	11,961–15,018	12,519–15,744	4.9 to 4.8
Head of department	9,924–17,490	10,422–18,328	5.0 to 4.8
Vice-principal	11,121–23,031	11,672–24,118	4.9 to 4.7
Principal	13,044–27,285	13,682–28,564	4.9 to 4.7

Student loans scrapped

Continued from front page

treatment for all those on courses longer than six months.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour's education spokesman, in his last major speech before the election was called, had words of encouragement for technological universities but warnings for others.

Speaking at the Manchester Business School he said that higher education institutions would need to respond to the expanded access a Labour Government would propose.

There would need to be diversity in curricula and more flexible options. "There are a number of universities which are already trying to change . . . It is significant that it is precisely those universities which have suffered worst from the financial cuts made by the Government and administered by the University Grants Committee. It seems over the last two years that even if there is no premium on modernization in our higher education system, there are penalties for those who wish to meet modern obligations."

He said there were doubts about the ability of the universities properly to educate these already there. "The academic ivory tower remains the university ideal at a time when the economic, social and industrial problems of our society are more pressing than ever."

Problem of who goes where

by Patricia Santinelli

Lack of information on what the current crop of 16-year-olds will be doing next September is seriously hampering planning by the further education service, Her Majesty's Inspectorate told a conference on the future of further education last week.

Mr Ned Norris, chief inspector for further and higher education told the Bournemouth conference it was vital for local authorities and colleges to acquire this information. It had vast consequences for the shape of the post-16 system and distribution between schools and colleges.

"There is a lead time of about three to five years to get the shape of post-16 system as near as possible. There may also be sharp competition for bright youngsters around 1988–1990 and this may shift the balance between full and part time AFE," he said.

It was time to demolish biased and ill-informed comments about the service's record. It was not that it did not provide vocational education – about 70 per cent of it did and 40 per cent of this was in science and engineering.

Nor was it the case that A level maths and physics were not perfectly satisfactory pre-vocational study for a recognizable proportion of students.

On the other hand it was not true that the education system was competent to do the whole job. A better relationship between classroom learning and in-company learning was badly needed.

He said: "A Manpower Services Commission is needed to commission and operate in-company learning."

Discussing possible ways ahead for the further education service, Mr Roy Walker of the Department of Education and Science said that to relate effectively to a nationally directed bureaucracy such as the MSC, one must be able to act from the centre.

"I can think of several cases where the outcome would have been happier for education if I had been able to see the MSC in company of representatives of the local authorities' associations to negotiate face to face on behalf of the service," he said.

Mr Walker also emphasized the need to develop appropriate national strategies, not detailed blueprints but broad lines of advance, often by more than one route.

He wanted to see increased coordination between colleges, authorities and regions. Curriculum and exams needed to be developed on a national basis as present processes were too slow for the changing requirements of the economy and politicians.

Discussing the recently introduced certificate of pre-vocational education, Mr Walker said that the department hoped to go beyond this. In the current climate of giving greater emphasis to vocational preparation, there must be room for an education-based course which stressed the intellectual content, while still providing experience of work.

A two year Youth Training Scheme was almost entirely ruled out by Mr Geoffrey Holland director of the MSC when discussing the implications of the National Training Initiative.

He said a two year scheme would create problems of resources and the incorporation of 17-year-olds in the scheme was a prior commitment.

However he stressed that a possible way ahead might come from current developments in Europe where it had been suggested that young people leaving full time education should have a right to a further year of education at any time before their 25th birthdays.

He confirmed that the £25 allowance to young people on YTS was being reviewed by the commission although there was substantial opposition to that amount being increased. Some employers had said that if the level was raised they would not participate.

In answer to questions Mr Holland stressed that there was no more funding available and the Government was unwilling to provide more.

New institute marks growth in media studies

by Paul Flather

A new European media institute was formally opened at Manchester University last week, marking another development in a general boom in interest in media studies in higher education.

A report has just been completed for the Social Science Research Council pinpointing research areas in media studies worthy of future funding, including the treatment of women, the Falklands War coverage, and the reporting of political violence.

But at the same time, the SSRC was heavily criticized at a two-day conference on the media organized in London last month for not following up earlier pledges to fund research.

Professor James Halloran, director of the centre for mass communication research at Leicester University, drew attention to the fact that recommendations made in 1969 by the Television Research Committee via the Home Office had been favourably accepted by the SSRC.

But throughout the 1970s little research funding actually materialised. A media studies research panel set up in 1978 under Lord McGregor was also wound up without initiating any major research programme.

Dr Michael Tracey, head of the British Film Institute broadcasting research unit, which organized the conference, said recent technological advances including cable television made new research all the more important. His report will now go to the SSRC social affairs committee.

Among the universities involved in media research are Kent, Leeds, where studies of the effects of television on elections have been carried out, Glasgow, home of the Glasgow Media Group, as well as Leicester and Manchester.

The new European institute at Manchester will study questions of censorship, regulation, and competition, born out of technological advances such as the satellite boom, the use of videos, new print technology, and increases in the number of television channels.

The £40,000 institute, the first in Europe of its kind, has been funded largely by the European Cultural Foundation, with support from the Greater Manchester Council, and Manchester University.

Professor George Wedell, the director, with long experience in European broadcasting, said people were saying they wanted new technology without analysing whether it was good, bad, or indifferent. "With satellites leaving footprints over half a dozen countries, arguments must take place in an international forum like ours." International visiting fellows will be attached to the institute.

Manchester has a long tradition in media studies, and the advantages of being a recognized media centre, with the presence of a strong audio-visual research centre and the Jodrell Bank satellite monitoring station.

Strathclyde and Glasgow Universities are collaborating on a research centre for film and television, which they claim is the first of its kind in Britain, writes Olga Wojtas.

The John Logie Baird Centre, which will offer PhD and MLitt degrees, will concentrate on national histories of television and cinema, how new technology is likely to change programmes, and how Scotland as a small country is affected by the media.

Professor Colin MacCabe of Strathclyde's English studies department, who is to direct the centre, said it was also hoped to become involved in the way TV and film was used in schools.

The centre will have an advisory committee which includes Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive of Channel Four, Brian Wenham, BBC director of programmes, Anthony Smith, director of the British Film Institute and Verity Lambert, director of film production for EMI.

The centre will be staffed by three Glasgow University lecturers and one Strathclyde lecturer who are already collaborating on a highly successful undergraduate course in film and television studies. There have been 300 applications for next year's 12 places.

Middlesex cashes in on credit

Middlesex Polytechnic is believed to be the first institution to offer a range of courses for degree credit in its summer school programme, which will run for five weeks from July.

The summer school is based on the polytechnic's diploma of higher education, which is modular in structure. Average students on ordinary DipHE courses do 60 contact hours for four hours a week over 15 weeks. At the summer school students will only study one module compressed into 10 hours a week.

Those students already taking a Council for National Academic Awards validated modular degree or DipHE or degree programme in the USA should be able to use the summer school modules and credit them to courses at their own institution.

Mr Joel Gladstone, summer school coordinator and course head of the DipHE programme said the purpose was to introduce even greater flexibility into the present unorthodox patterns of study so that absolute beginners will be able to study alongside students who already have degree credits.

Various introductory courses are included in the programme for which no prior knowledge will be necessary, such as intensive French and an introduction to information technology. Another innovative feature is the listing of both the UK and United States credit rating alongside the outline of the course description.

"We hope to get a number of American students to come over. I've just returned from a visit to the States and found that institutions over there were very pleased to see that we had listed the US credit rating. Their institutions contrasts rather markedly to similar institutions in this country," said Mr. Gladstone.

"I have a hunch that when the news about this gets around that every institution will be jumping on the bandwagon. And in 10 years time it will be such a part of the DipHE that people will not understand how we existed without it," added Mr Gladstone.

It is estimated that about a third of the students will be Middlesex Polytechnic students who want to add credits and the rest will be from abroad and other institutions. People planning to do it while in full-time work will have to negotiate three mornings or afternoons a week off.



Some 400 students from Britain, France and West Germany spent three days at Middlesex Polytechnic for the third annual sports weekend of the European business administration degree run in collaboration with the ESC Management Centre, Reims and the Reutlingen Fachhoschule. M. Guy Haug (right), of Reims, and Herr Hans Tummers (second left) of Reutlingen, are pictured with yards of ale presented by the Middlesex course head, Mr Gerry Earls (left) and Dr Ray Rickett, the polytechnic director.

Out-of-work get fresh view

Television programmes for unemployed people will be at the centre of the BBC's expansion in afternoon schedules.

The programmes, provisionally titled *More Time than Money*, are scheduled to go out on BBC1 from January next year. The first series plans to include items on coping with unemployment, living on a small income and dealing with bureaucracy in a dozen programmes which will also contain general news and feature items.

The BBC's expansion into afternoon programming will not be complete until 1985, according to Miss Sheila Innes, the head of continuing education. It assumes there will still be a large number of people unemployed and will offer both entertainment and encouragement to take up new, cheap activities.

Focus on unemployed people stems from the continuing education department's newly-stated priorities for 1983/84. These include issues surrounding unemployment; providing information and advice for young people and those working with them on the Youth Training Scheme; the impact of micro-computer technology.

The afternoon programmes will also aim more at women. A series provisionally titled *The Afternoon Show* will cater primarily for women with young families.

Both television and radio will have new series on the education system and its links with work.

New science park unveiled

A new science park in Manchester will be unveiled next month. The park, backed by the city council, will be linked to all the local higher education institutions – including Manchester and Salford universities, the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Manchester Business School and Manchester Polytechnic.

All these institutions are within two or three miles of each other, and the site chosen for the park is next to Manchester University and the Business School. The council is building an "incubator building" on the 15-acre plot to start the park and the universities hope it will attract research and small-scale production from high-technology firms.

The new venture gets one third of its funds from the council, one third from academic sources and the remainder from the private sector. It follows two other unsuccessful schemes to set up science parks in the area in Stockport and Trafford.

The planners of the education precinct park hope that starting on a small scale with initial capital under £1m and reserving the site for high-technology companies will avoid this problem.

Lecturers defy sacking bid

Sacked Croydon College lecturers are defying their local authority's attempt to impose inferior conditions of service including longer class contact hours.

More than 200 have handed the notices inviting them to sign new contracts of employment containing the worsened conditions of service to local officials of their union, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education.

Of the remaining 80 members of staff, only two – neither members of Natfhe – are understood to have accepted the authority's offer.

Mr Jim Munnery, Natfhe's assistant secretary, (salaries), has written to the chairman of Croydon's Conservative-controlled education committee requesting firm dates for renewed negotiations to secure the lifting of the notices.

A meeting of the Natfhe branch in Croydon last week voted to carry on seeking to negotiate although notices to terminate contracts have been issued. "But attitudes are hardening," the branch secretary, Mr Eric Nash said.

No talks have taken place since the notices which give lecturers three months from May 31 were issued. But the authority denies it is reluctant to enter into negotiations in the absence of the director of education, Mr Donald Naismith, who left on one month's vacation shortly after the notices went out.

Staff are angry that the authority is seeking to avoid key clauses on safeguarding in the nationally-negotiated and agreed conditions of service. These say that where existing conditions are better, they should apply to existing staff.

An underlying grievance is Natfhe's claim that local authority policies have rendered the college 70 lecturers under-staffed – and that 20,000 hours overtime is worked a year.

Candidates play tactical game to win places

by Ngaio Crequer

At least a quarter of university candidates make their choices for "tactical" reasons rather than genuine preference, according to a Universities Central Council on Admissions survey.

Only 61 per cent really wanted to go to the first choice of university named on the UCCA form. Further down the list of five choices, "a substantial number of candidates admit to using their choices with a view to maximizing their chance of admission and not to state a genuine preference", the council says. It adds that this is good news for institutions that appear well down on lists and a reflection of the belief that some places only consider candidates who place them first.

Just over half the candidates aged under 21 and 63 per cent of mature students said they would have been equally happy to get an offer from any of their chosen courses.

Reasons for choosing courses were: "I really wanted this particular course" (61 per cent found this very important); "I really liked the university when I visited it" (57 per cent); the reputation of the department (38 per cent) and the reputation of the university (36 per cent).

Ninety per cent of all candidates under 21 and 68 per cent of mature candidates received and accepted at least one offer but 5 per cent of the younger and 28 per cent mature candidates were rejected for all courses.

A big minority (18 per cent of younger and 14 per cent of older candidates) described the UCCA handbook and instructions as incomplete and a fifth of older candidates said they were off-putting.

University entry: the candidates' view by Oliver Fulton and S.A.C. Lesley, can be obtained free from UCCA, PO Box 28, Cheltenham, Glos GL50 1HY.

Paul Flather analyses a report which could significantly alter the training of social workers

Social fabric of the future

Social work training in universities, polytechnics, and colleges, needs far-reaching reforms to take it through to the 1990s, according to the majority of submissions to a marathon official review.

A report published today based on 246 submissions will probably herald substantial changes in the structure of mainly theoretical courses in universities and mainly vocational courses in polytechnics and colleges.

It could mark the first stage towards a merging of the Certificate of Qualification in Social Work courses in universities and the Certificate in Social Service in other institutions.

The report, prepared for a meeting of the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work next month, also raises the thorny issue of educational autonomy, as against employers' needs for "the right, trained personnel".

It calls for detailed discussion on the relationship between CQSW and CSS courses; levels and standards required in qualifying training; future staffing patterns. "These are difficult nettles to grasp, but we suggest that they can no longer be ignored," it says.

The report is an analysis of all the submissions including 31 from universities, 21 from polytechnics and 13 from colleges. It is written by a team of three headed by Mr George Seabrooke, director of Wolverhampton Polytechnic.

The original questionnaire was sent out by CCETSW in January 1982. The training council now plans to appoint a working group to come up with firm proposals. Final decisions are not expected before 1984.

The review is the most significant development in the training council's programme since the CQSW was set up in 1971 as a basic training course for social workers, and the CSS was set up in 1979 as a basic training for a range of occupational groups in the social services. CSS provision was reviewed in 1979.

Responses came from all interested groups including employers, professional bodies, managers, unions, as well as those involved in training, and were marked "with a sense of enthusiasm as well as duty".

But while most saw the review as a "positive step", many were anxious about the timing, and about likely new directions. Comments ranged from "a warm welcome" to "untimely", with the latter worried about the boat being rocked within a current discussion about the new role and tasks of social workers.

The report echoed uncertainty about the definition of the role of social workers, and called for immediate attention to the meaning of terms and the distinction implied between "social worker" and "social service". Many said the distinction was unhelpful.

Tensions identified in various proposals included: employer influence against educational autonomy; intellectual ability against practical competence; generalist against specialist; education against training; practice against training; elitism against equality; social work against social service.

There was widespread comment – and regret – on how CSS courses are perceived to be at a lower level than CQSW courses, largely because of the different levels of institutions involved as well as course content.

But there was no doubt that social work training should continue in universities. Many respondents, including polytechnics, said the general quality of work would be diminished if universities were not involved.

Most employing bodies including the Association of Metropolitan Councils said the CQSW–CSS distinction was sufficiently clear, while educational bodies like the Council for National Academic Awards and the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics said it had become blurred. CQSW heads called for reforms but a continued separation, while CSS heads said the split was no longer tenable.

Educationists commented specifically on issues such as access to courses, transfers between courses, and the rules governing the release of staff for further training. Modular courses were put forward as a "great hope" to solve the bridging problems between the two courses. A CCETSW spokesman said this week: "A great deal more work lies ahead before final decisions emerges."

Review of Qualifying Training Policies – report on responses, price £2 including postage, from CCETSW, Information Office, Derbyshire House, St Chad's Street, London WC1H 8AD.

Strike call to union over fixed term contracts

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

Scotland's largest further education union is being called on to strike if local authorities do not replace fixed term contracts by permanent contracts.

A motion being put before the Further Education Lecturers' National Section (FELNS) of the Educational Institute of Scotland at its annual conference tomorrow condemns "the abuse of fixed term contracts to facilitate the implementation of the cuts and the introduction of the new training initiative."

The motion is proposed by Lothian Region, which is thought to have the largest number of fixed term contracts, and Telford College in Edinburgh. It calls on the union to mount a publicity campaign against the growth of casual labour in teaching and the resulting educational damage.

Mr Arthur Houston, further education officer of the EIS, said there was no control over the educational standards of unqualified staff on fixed term contracts, and that students naturally expected to be taught by qualified staff.

Qualified lecturers on fixed term contracts were not protected under employment legislation, and could not claim unfair dismissal, sick leave or maternity leave.

"There is room in further education for a limited number of part-time contracts, but these are of a permanent nature, for example someone from industry coming to a college for one day a week," said Mr Houston.

The motion calls on lecturers "to take industrial action if all fixed term contracts, other than those of a genuinely temporary nature such as during pregnancy leave, are not made permanent by August."

There is also a call for the new salary negotiating committee, set up only 18 months ago, to be replaced by the original negotiating body in which further education lecturers negotiated alongside day school staff.

Both this year and last, the local authority managers on the new Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee, who run both day schools and further education colleges have been prepared to make a more generous settlement than the managers of the centrally run colleges of education and central institutions.

These are also motions calling on FELNS to affiliate to the Labour Party, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and to declare its opposition to Cruise and Pershing missiles being based in Britain.

Asked whether this would be constitutional, Mr Houston said: "There is nothing unconstitutional about holding a ballot. But I don't want to worry about the last fence unless we are over the first, and there are more fences in the EIS constitution than in the Grand National."

Continuing education probe

The University Grants Committee has written to all universities asking them what continuing education they provide and what their future role should be.

The UGC says it is impressed by "the increasing prominence of continuing education in universities' own thinking and planning" but is conscious of the lack of knowledge and understanding about it.

The UGC working party on continuing education defines the subject as "any form of education, both vocational and general, that is resumed after an interval following the end of continuous initial education".

It asks universities to chart existing provisions in full-time courses of more than one year or their part-time equivalent, such as preparatory or foundation courses for mature students.

It also wants to know about part-time programmes leading to certificates of attendance, diplomas of qualification, first degrees, higher degrees and diplomas, including the postgraduate certificate of education.

Similar information is required for full-time courses of up to one year including regular programmes aimed at particular professions or ad hoc programmes offered to public authorities, professional bodies, employers, trade unions or voluntary bodies.

NUT manifesto joins election campaign

A call for all candidates in the General Election, whatever their political complexion, to campaign for the survival of education has come this week from the National Union of Teachers.

In a manifesto for education, the union argues that cuts at all levels from schools to universities are decimating the foundations of the education service. It says that unless action is taken now, worse will come and that a united stand is needed to prevent its destruction.

"We make no choice between political parties, only educational policies. But we challenge all candidates to pledge their support for the manifesto and commit themselves to its implementation if elected" the NUT says.

The union wants all young people to continue in full-time education at school or college or in a combination of education and training up to the age of 19, without suffering financial penalties. It calls for educational maintenance allowances to be introduced, set at least at the level of supplementary benefits.

"Present policies are aimed quite deliberately and cynically at deterring young people from continuing their education. This discrimination against young people in schools and colleges must be removed," it states.

It wants initial teacher training to be improved and in some cases courses to be lengthened, as well as supported by regular in-service training if teachers are to maintain high professional standards and be able to respond to new challenges.

"All managers in industry and commerce would recognize the importance of making sure that new entrants to their firms have had necessary education and training to prepare for the job. But successive governments have yet to take investment in the professional training of teachers seriously," the union says.

The NUT is also calling for nursery education for all children from the age of three, a broadening and updating of the curriculum, greater investment in special needs education, smaller classes, maintenance and repair of schools and a completion of the comprehensive schools programme.

Biotech cash injection

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

Two academic-industrial collaborations in biotechnology are now awaiting final approval for government funds. The Scottish Development Agency plans to match private backing for Bioscot, a new research company linked to Edinburgh and Heriot-Watt universities. And the Department of Industry stands ready to do the same for three English institutions – University College London, the University of Kent and the Polytechic of Central London.

Bioscot should have start-up funds of £700,000 and will begin by organizing contract research in the two universities across the whole range of biotechnology from microbiology to chemical engineering. Dr Charles Fairley, director of the health care and biotechnology division of the Scottish Development Agency said that he hoped the company could expand to pull together biotechnology work in all eight Scottish universities.

If the company is successful, it will move into joint projects with other firms, and eventually into prodution.

The southern venture is an outgrowth of the Southern Biotechnology Consortium, the brainchild of Professors Alan Bull of Kent, Malcolm Lilly of University College and Geoffrey Holt of PCL. Their imminent announcement of a "key programme of strategic research" gave Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, a welcome example of government support for biotechnology in his keynote address at Biotech '83 in London last week. He said the DoI would be making "a substantial contribution" to the new programme from the £16m set aside to support new ventures in biotechnology.

Further university-based biotechnology companies are likely to follow these announcements, Dr Roy Dietz, director of the DoI's biotechnology unit said that several other approaches for money under the DoI scheme had come from universities recently and these were being assessed.



Members of Bretton Hall College's dance project team perform in Gibraltar, where they spent a week participating in a community involvement programme.

Dancers get ILEA grants

The Inner London Education Authority has agreed to make students at the Central School of Ballet eligible for its discretionary awards.

The decision marks the authority's first breach of its 1976 policy which ruled that no new private institutions should be recognized for student awards. This was in spite of a number of requests from independent colleges.

The ILEA's further and higher education sub-committee has decided to make the Central School of Ballet an exception because of its commitment to encouraging students from inner London and particularly those from ethnic minorities.

The Central School of Ballet is an offshoot of the renowned Rambert School of Ballet which moved from central London to new accommodation at the West London Institute of Higher Education earlier this year.

The Rambert School moved to amalgamate with the Rambert Academy which was already established at Twickenham. But most staff, including the administrator, were unhappy about the move and decided to form a breakaway school. The Central School offers an identical three-year course to that offered at the Rambert.

The nine students who held ILEA discretionary awards at the time of the move had the option of completing their training at the Central School and retaining their awards if they did not wish to leave central London. Six chose to remain at the Central School and three went to Twickenham.

The ILEA decided to continue the awards because the school staff who remained were of suitable calibre to carry on the courses. Recently the staff inspector for physical education visited the school, was impressed by the quality of the teaching and found many boys on the courses.

Adult tutors vote on CND

Adult education tutors will consider affiliating their union to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament at the union's annual conference in July.

Three branches of the Association for Adult and Continuing Education have put forward motions proposing affiliation to the CND. This became possible after last year's conference passed a motion enabling political affiliation.

Calderdale and Camden-Fleet branches propose that the AACE affiliate to the CND immediately. Sheffield branch calls on the union's national executive committee to affiliate, also to encourage branches and members to work closely with local peace groups, and to urge all members to promote peace studies where they work.

It also calls on the NEC to encourage other teacher unions to affiliate to the CND – a veiled hint aimed at the AACE's sister union, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education.

After voting to become the first teacher union to affiliate to the CND last year, Natfhe's conference is expected to disaffiliate later this month following a divisive internal battle which ended in a 3–1 vote against the CND in the union's 800 branches.

The AACE's executive committee will also take position on the CND affiliation, but has not yet done so since its conference motions only went out to branches for amendment this week.

Two London branches – Inner London and East London – have put forward a motion supporting a merger with Natfhe, provided AACE members have safeguards including voting and negotiating rights, and adult education representatives on regional bodies and Natfhe's executive.

Motions for the conference, which will be held in Stoke Rochford from July 8–10, include proposals for greater representation for women in the union and a special women's conference.

Overseas News

Harvard defines sexual harassment

from Patrick McQuaid

WASHINGTON

Following a series of controversies concerning "amorous relationships" between professors and their students, Harvard University now has clarified its policy on sexual harassment. In a letter to his teaching staff, dean Henry Rosovsky cautioned that "any romantic involvement with their students makes them liable for formal action . . . even when both parties have consented to the development of such a relationship."

Reaching a working definition of sexual harassment took several months discussion among senior lecturers. According to Mr Rosovsky's letter, "in the academic context, the term 'sexual harassment' may be used to describe a wide range of behaviour. The fundamental element is the inappropriate personal attention by an instructor or other officer who is in a position to determine a student's grade or otherwise affect the student's academic performance or professional future.

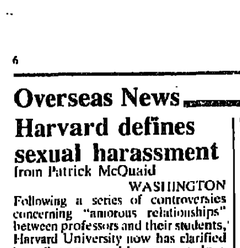
At the University of Michigan two professors have resigned, two face disciplinary hearings, and 10 more are under investigation as part of a major crackdown by the administration on sexual harassment.

Jeane says no

The American Ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, has refused to accept academic awards from two colleges where students and teachers had demonstrated against her attending presentation ceremonies.

Mrs Kirkpatrick had earlier refused to speak at Smith College in Massachusetts after learning of inadequate security mwasures and strong opposition to her visit. Trustees voted to award her an honorary Doctor of Laws *in absentia* but she has declined. The The ambassador also turned down a medal of distinction from Barnard College, New York.

Papers sited



A dispute over a final resting place for the papers of Richard Nixon may have come to a close. San Clemente, California, known as the Western White House during his administration, has been selected as the site of the Richard M. Nixon presidential library.

Congress must approve release of the former president's official papers before construction can begin.

'Doorstop' dated

Archaeologists with Harvard University's Peabody Museum were called in by the federal attorney's office in Boston to identify a pre-Columbian artifact found in a private display on an island off the Massachusetts coast. Scholars dated the pedestal, described as "a large doorstop" at between 750 and 800 AD and valued it at more than $100,000. The Government plans to return the Mayan sculpture to Mexico.

Hoover petition

Some 1,500 students and 66 professors at Stanford University have signed a petition urging the university's trustees to order an investigation into the activities of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, a Conservative think tank affiliated to the Californian university.

Organizers of the petition said they were furious to read Hoover's 1982 annual report listing 43 current or former fellows associated with President Reagan.

Canadian academics criticize cuts move

from Mark Gerson

MONTREAL

Federal contributions to the financing of post-secondary education in Canada will be tied to the national government's spending restraint programme for the next two years.

The "six and five programme", so-called because it caps federal spending at six per cent in 1983/4 and five per cent in 1984/5, has also restricted government grants to the three national councils that fund most of the country's university research.

Its advocation to higher education will result in the federal transfer payments to the provinces of 3.9 billion dollars in cash in tax point next year, some 102 billion dollars less than the provinces were expecting under an extenstion of the current formula. The following year will see 4.1 billion dollars transferred to the provinces.

At the same time, the Canadian government will spend an extra 60 million dollars over two years on a student loan plan. The money will be used to produce an aid programme for part-time students, to defray loan interest payments for unemployed graduates and to nearly double to 100 dollars the maximum weekly allowance for students.

The government's inclusion of research and post-secondary education in the restraint programme has moved one provincial government, Ontario, to consider lowering its planned grant increase. It has also prompted harsh criticism from the university community and from opposition MPs.

The Canadian Association of University Teachers called the decision "nonsensical" and wondered how the government could continue emphasizing the importance of research and highly trained manpower while reducing its commitments to higher educations.

The two-year formula will allow federal and provincial ministers responsible for finance and higher education more time to renegotiate the established programmes financing plan, the formula now governing federal transfer payments to post secondary education.

It is a formula that satisfies federal officials because it contains no mechanism for ensuring that the money transferred to the provinces is actually spent on higher education.

The federal government now funds about 5 per cent of the cost of post secondary education in Canada, although provincial spending cuts have raised that to more than 90 per cent in some provinces.

Six provincial governments have announced in 1983/4 operating grants. In Quebec, universities have been told to expect 861 million dollars, a 1.5 per cent increase over 1982/83. Ontario universities won't know until later this month if the promised 7.5 per cent funding increase to 1.1. million dollars will be maintained in the light of decreased federal contributions.

In Manitoba, universities will receive Canada's highest funding increase for the second consecutive year: 10.3 per cent to 146.3 million dollars. Saskatchewan's two universities will share 126.2 million dollars, up 7 per cent from 1982/3. And in Alberta, operating grants are expected to increase 5.1 per cent to 349.8 million dollars.

Newfoundland's only university will see it funding increased by 2.5 per cent to 65 million dollars. The university's medical school, which is funded separately, will get 11.5 million dollars, a 5.5 per cent increase.

Newfoundland was one of two provinces where 1983/3 grants were lowered during the course of the year. Canada's easternmost province had to return nearly 3.5 million dollars to the Newfoundland government while the other end of the country, British Colombia university took a cut of 12 million dollars.

Although the British Colombia fiscal year began on May 1, the province's three universities won't know the size of their operating grants until after the May 5 provincial elections. They have already been told by the agency responsible for allocating the provincial grant that extra money for new programmes will not be available in 1983/4.

The governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and expected to announce increases of less than half the 12.1 per cent recommended in January by the maritime provinces' higher education commission.

● Most of the unions representing Quebec's 11,000 community college teachers have decided to accept in part the conciliator's report they rejected last month. No reason was given for this sudden reversal and the new position leaves unclear the outcome of their dispute with the provincial government.

Union spokesmen insist that their approval of the document does not embrace its "negative aspects", nor does it constitute recognition of a three-year contract imposed on them by the provincial legislator. Approval, they say, is also conditional on their appeal against the controversial back to work law that ended their legal strike earlier this year.

Dutch minister's plan provokes protests

from Lionel Cohen

THE HAGUE

All specialist medical training at the Free University of Amsterdam and the State University of Limburg may shortly be stopped following a shock announcement overriding the "inadequate" proposals of the 1982 University Work Distribution and Concentration Committee by education minister Dr. Wim Deetman.

A letter sent by the minister to each of the thirteen university boards of administration announced that he personally intended taking over the committee's role – which includes the economy plan for the medical faculties which alone must produce 4 per cent of the savings.

Professor H. C. Hemker, Rector of Limburg University, had no hesitation in condemning the plan outright as merely leading to the creation of second-class medical graduates – particularly those studying to be GPs – if they were to be denied all chance of gaining experience in specialist departments.

The Deetman Plan also originally threatened a complete stop on the planned building contract for a new 650-bed St. Annandal Academic Hospital in Maastricht.

For the economically hard-pressed Limburg province – an area of old-closed coalmining and mining-related industries – the threat of cancellation of this £100 million hospital contract and the consequent loss of the hundreds of extra jobs involved was a shattering blow.

As a result, following an emergency meeting between provincial Governor Kremers and economic affairs minister Dr. G. van Ardenne, the government has given assurance that the hospital building contract at least will proceed.

Reacting swiftly to criticism, Dr. Deetman this week brought out a draft law on work redistribution. This would transfer direct responsibility for departmental closures, fusions and reorganization in the first place to the boards of administration of each of the universities concerned.

However, part of this proposal is the plan for enforcement of savings by the minister. For if the budgets submitted by any of the university boards of administration is not fully acceptable or if any variations that he may require are not agreed within two months of notification, the minister intends taking powers to implement these reforms directly.

Report vetoes hostels

A study conducted by Hamburg University concludes there is little point in continuing to build student hostels in any of West Germany's university towns and cities. The reason is that students are increasingly turning against hostel life, and choosing private accommodation – preferably flats – instead.

The proportion of students in Hamburg who live at home with parents resident in the area has fallen to about a third and those who come from other places are seldom prepared to live in lodgings, nearly 40 per cent of Hamburg's new students say they wish to share a flat, 28 per cent want flats for themselves alone, and 21 per cent would like to join student communes.

So the study proposes that instead of building hostesl, the authorities should try something new, such as paying students a housing allowance. This, say the authors of the study, would enable universities and local authorities to react more flexibly to changes in the demand for accommodation.

It is pointed out that students not only add "colour" university towns, but are also an important economic factor. Hamburg's students, for instance, had a total budget of around 100 million pounds in 1981.

About 40 per cent of students' expenses were borne by their parents, and 22 per cent were covered from the students' own earnings. In 1981 the average monthly income of a Hamburg student not living at home was about £175, of which £30 went on rent and £42 on food.

Book fair highlights fight for human rights

The biennial Jerusalem book fair – which from a commercial point of view ranks second only to Frankfurt – is traditionally the milieu for the awarding of the Jerusalem Prize for literature expressing the "freedom of the individual in society". This year, the prize went to V. S. Naipaul for his "successful portrayal of the struggle of the individual to maintain freedom and independence in societies where, despite revolution and political struggle, there exists a spiritual decline towards violence and corruption".

This year however, the awarding of the prize seemed not only the high spot, but also the encapsulation of the entire spirit of the fair.

First, and perhaps most significantly, there was the "Verboten and Verbrannt" display, mounted by the Georg Lingenbrink company to commemorate the 50th anniversary this month of Hitler's book-burning.

A smaller display from the Beit Lohamei Haghetaot (Ghetto Fighters' House) documentation centre near Akko (Acre) concentrated on the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

A more modern human rights note was struck by the United Nations catalogues, which were subtitled "Plans for the future well-bring of mankind, and the quest for justice and peace".

Turkey changes target

from Bernard Kennedy

ANKARA

There will not be another huge increase in the student intake at Turkey's universities this year. This decision, announced by Higher Education Council chief Professor Ihsan Dogramacl after a meeting of university rectors in the Mediterranean resort of Antalya, seems to represent a change in the council's policy.

Last year, the intake was increased dramatically, by 70 per ceut, amid promises that all candidates would be accomodated within a few years in the nation's 27 universities and objections that such a move could only reduce the quality of higher education. This year, the increase in the intake is to be only around 8 per cent, and half of that will be accounted for by the Open University which accepted its first students in 1982.

Thus an increased emphasis is being placed on non-resident courses as a way of meeting the demand for higher learning. But it is not clear how this will work out, as the "open education faculty" of the Anatolian University is still in its infancy. At present, its first 30,000 students are following basic courses on radio and television, and have yet to be examined at all.

The rest of the increase in student numbers will come in medical schools and technical faculties, reflecting the Higher Education Council's assessment of the needs of the country. Two new medical schools will open this year – one in Istanbul, the other in Malatya – and this should ensure that the target of 5,000 doctors per year set by Professor Dogramacl, himself a doctor, is reached in the near future.

It is also worth noting that Ankara now has the two largest universities in terms of student intake; Istanbul University comes third. Of the 210,000 candidates who have qualified to sit the second stage of this year's national entrance examination, 130,000 will be successful (If the Open University is included), and over 25,000 of these will take up university places in the capital.

Worry over increase in aliens

from Geoff Maslen

MELBOURNE

Concern is growing in some quarters in several Australian universities about the sharp increase in the numbers of foreign students now enrolled. A secret discussion paper prepared at Australia's biggest university shows that the influx of overseas students is preventing local students from enrolling in their preferred courses.

The paper was prepared for the vice chancellor of the university of New South Wales, Professor Michael Birt. It says that in some first year courses, alien students formed nearly half of the student body last year and the trend is accelerating. The high proportion of foreign students, particularly those from Asia, has led to racist pamphlets being distributed around the campus and graffiti such as "Asian filth out" being painted on ronds.

The paper says there is no doubt that qualified local students are failing to be placed not only in their first preference course but all others chosen as well.

The present proportion of temporary resident students at the University of New South Wales is the highest in any university in Australia and is said to be more than double the national average for tertiary institutions.

"These numbers need to be controlled if an increasing number of good quality Australian students are not to be displaced by the unrestricted entry of overseas students," the paper states.

The academic committee of the university's council is to make a decision on whether changes should be made to entrance policies after a study of the paper.

At Monash university, students have attacked the dean of the engineering faculty, Professor Lance Endersbee, over his attitude towards overseas students. The controversy follows the introduction of sub quotas for the first time in the first year engineering course. Overseas students wishing to study at Monash this year required a score in their higher school certificate examinations of some 40 points (out of a possible maximum of 410) above the minimum set for Australian students seeking entry to the engineering faculty. But as a result, the faculty had to drop its cut-off score of fill the quota.

Professor Endersbee created a storm of protest when he addressed a meeting of the Singapore Association of Monash, called to discuss the sub quotas issue. At one point in his address, Professor Endersbee Juxtaposed a small map of Australia with the words "15 million" on it, with a large map of Asia with the words "1000 million" on it, to illustrate his contention that "we may well be swamped by them".

Overseas news

Medical talks make progress

from Guy Neave

PARIS

Discussions are now firmly under way to find a solution to the medical students' strike, now in its third month which triggered the wave of riots all over France.

Last week a team of mediators, set up 10 days ago by Premier Pierre Mauroy, brought out preliminary proposals.

They have reported back to the minister of education that they are not hopeful of a rapid solution to the deadlock but some headway has been made on the controversial issue of pre-internship exams, held at the end of the sixth year. Among the changes mentioned are to make it more general in content. But disagreement still persists over the degree of selection that should follow it.

The government mediators have put the ball firmly in the court of the individual teaching hospitals. In future, the question of selection should be settled by the teaching hospital councils after consultation with students.

On other fronts too, there are signs of a more flexible approach. The National Student Coordinating Committee against the Savary Bill met the minister on Tuesday to put its views. To give itself more muscle, the national committee which has been closely linked to the opposition party has called on its supporters to undertake a "small series of limited actions", this week.

However, the right is not to have all the running. A new student organization calling itself the student liaison committee, has now emerged. It has called upon left-wing students outside the official student unions to demonstrate in favour of "a university open for all".

Meanwhile in face of the growing demands from all quarters of the university world to delay discussion of the bill, the first reading is to take place as scheduled on May 24.

Pharmacy students have joined their medical fellows in pressing for further clarification on the terms of the reform introduced last December at the same time as the controversial changes in the medical curriculum.

Whatever the personal position of M. Savary, his bill is caught between the crossfire from both left and right which has erupted violently on to the streets.

So far, the main source of resistance has come from students in economics, law and management studies. Their blanket hostility has received encouraging noises from the National Federation of Independent Lecturers and Researchers, a body close to opposition circles.

The main argument from the students is that the reform poses a threat to academic standards. They are especially concerned lest the elite *grandes écoles* lose their highly selective nature. They are also pressing for the process of student selection to take place at entry to university, not, as the bill proposes, between second and third years.

Another bone of contention is the composition of university councils. The presence of a substantial number of "external personalities" will, they claim, politicize the university – more especially so if many of the outsiders are coopted from trade unions.

Though arts and humanities students are generally in favour of the reform, they too have their criticisms. Prime among them is selection for entry to third year studies. This is not to be countenanced at any price.

Opposition backing for the students is hardening following a riot when 8,000 demonstrators took to the streets of Paris which resulted in 60 arrests of students. Small groups armed with Molotov cocktails and iron bars had been engaged in running fights with the police.

Leader, back page



A rioting student tries to catch a tear gas canister fired by the riot police during a demonstration in Paris.

Cuts battle launched at University of California

from Charlotte Beyers

PALO ALTO

The new budget cuts proposed by the governor of California, George Deukmejian, could cause the University of California irreversible damage by forcing it to become second rate, says the retiring president of the University of California, David Saxon.

Speaking at a special meeting of the university's board of regents, Mr Saxon said the cuts could mean increased student fees, fewer courses, a decrease in enrolment, an exodus of top professors as well as the loss of industry-related programmes that are vital to the state.

Last January, Deukmejian decided to cut $18.6m from the university operating budget. In April, he suggested slicing away another $33.4m plus $5m from the funding for new building.

UC salaries lag 8 to 9 per cent behind those at comparable universities. Without an increase in 1983/84, salaries will fall 18 per cent further behind.

Student fees have risen 55 per cent in the past two years. Next year, UC students must pay more than $1,300 in fees.

Mr Saxon said the university faces a fiscal crisis. "These additional cuts clearly indicate that the commitment to education reflected in the governor's January budget appears to have faded."

"This commitment must be restored. The future of the state depends upon the productive functioning of an educated citizenry. In economic terms, California cannot afford to reduce its investment in education."

Richard C. Atkinson, chancellor of UC-San Diego, said his school's relatively low salaries have made faculty recruiting difficult. "Last year, a third of the people offered faculty positions in engineering, physics and chemistry rejected these offers. In computer science, there are more than 10 people who refuse offers for each person who accepts."

Atkinson added that his campus was losing a deep-sea drilling operation to the University of Texas because this oil-rich school was willing to put more money into the programme.

Mr Saxon, who leaves on June 30 to head the corporation that runs the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said: "We are facing cuts so substantial that they put at risk the thoroughly-documented excellence of the university's programme.

"The Deukmejian cuts constitute a decision about whether the University of California is going to remain the finest public university in the world or whether it will be permitted to slip into the second rank."

In response, the regents unanimously approved a resolution urging Deukmejian to restore the budget. Mr Saxon himself will deliver the resolution to the governor.

He urged the governor to raise sales taxes rather than dismantle the university piece by piece. "I have spent nearly all of my professional life at the University of California, and although I am about to retire, I am not going to rest until I am confident that we have done everything we can to protect the university." he said.

Hungarians sow the seeds of agricultural progress

Radical syllabus changes are planned for Hungary's six agricultural universities and three agricultural colleges, in order to meet the "new requirements" of the twenty-first century, the state press agency, MTI, announced recently.

Hungary has the most flourishing agricultural sector in the entire socialist bloc – indeed, recently, a high-level Soviet working party completed a survey of Hungarian agriculture to determine to what extent it could be applied in the Soviet Union. The Hungarians, however, are not prepared to rest on their laurels. Two years ago, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences completed a survey of the entire country, to determine the optimal crop-pattern for each area. The results are gradually being implemented by a scheme of financial incentives and crop prices designed to benefit those agricultural cooperatives which switch to the recommended crops.

A new adjustable scheme of fertilizer application, which takes into account weather and local soil conditions, has been worked out by the Academy of Sciences for maize cultivation and is expected to raise the yield to 15 tonnes per hectare by the end of the century. The Szeged biological research institute has recently been involved in promising work on sprays which could protect unripe crops and fruit blossoms from frost. Developments in genetic engineering are likewise expected to lead to considerable improvements in stock-breeding.

The new changes in agricultural education will therefore place greater stress on basic and academic studies, in particular, biology, agro-industrial technology and economics. Postgraduate courses for specialized work will be available, and new regulations will permit agricultural students to take courses at other universities.

The new rules will also allow students to learn more about agricultural policies abroad. At present, Russian is the first foreign language studied in all Hungarian schools and colleges, and until now, agricultural students have had little opportunity to learn another language. The reforms, however, promise a greater number and variety of optional language courses.

Vice chancellors speak out over admission-by-race quotas

from Craig Charney

JOHANNESBURG

Mass protests have been held at South Africa's English-medium white universities to oppose proposed legislation setting up racial quotas to govern admissions. The gatherings were called by the institutions' normally low-profile administrations, and reflected an exceptional degree of unity among top officials, academic staff, and students.

Addressing the meeting at Johannesburg's University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), vice chancellor D. J. DuPlessis declared: "This is a most unusual event, but we are facing an extraordinary threat to academic freedom which justifies an exceptional effort to protect the university's interests."

Other speakers voicing their concern included Wits chancellor and industrialist Mike Rosholt and representatives of its governing council, lecturers, students, and graduates.

At present, the minister in charge of white education must vet applications by blacks to study at the white universities on a case-by-case basis. The controversial new bill would allow him to set racial quotas for admissions which the universities themselves would apply.

Dr Stuart Saunders, vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town, told a mass meeting on his campus the new bill "is a direct interference by the state in the academic affairs of the university, and it is imposing upon the university the distasteful and objectionable task of rejecting students on racial ground because of a quota imposed upon it.

"Let no one be under any illusions as to what the legislation, if it becomes law, will put on the statute book. It will not represent any type of reform."

Protests also took place at the universities in Durban and Pietermaritzburg, and at Rhodes in Grahamstown. In a surprise move, opposition was also expressed by the student councils of the Afrikaans-medium universities of Stellenbosch and the Orange Free State, though the vice chancellors of those institutions expressed their support for the bill.

Meanwhile, 10 student journalists at UCT face disciplinary proceedings after publishing details of an on-campus talk by black affairs minister P. J. Koornhof in the student newspaper.

They reported that he took a "particularly liberal stand" on the white minority government's proposed new constitution. At the same time the ruling party is publicly maintaining that it entrenches white control in three crucial by-elections. University authorities say they breached the confidentiality of the classroom, and ordered the offending issue of the newspaper withdrawn from circulation.

The left-wing student journalists found an unexpected ally in Mr Casper Uys MP, from the far-right Conservative Party. Mr Uys's party stand to gain from their revelations in the by-elections, and he defended the freedom of the student press to publish Dr Koornhof's remarks.

Medics to get common exam

from A. S. Abraham

BOMBAY

A special committee appointed by the federal health ministry to review medical education in India has recommended a common entrance examination for admission to medical colleges.

At present, some universities and colleges have their own entrance tests, while others go by the applicant's performance in preceding public examinations.

The proposal has been endorsed by a parliamentary committee which assessed the panel's recommendations and called for "concrete steps in this direction without further delay".

Details will have to be worked out by the University Grants Commission, the Medical Council of India (MCI) and bodies like the Association of Indian Universities.

The review committee has also suggested passing legislation to give the MCI greater powers. It says that the MCI has only advisory authority and its advice is rarely taken, especially when new medical colleges are set up or when existing ones increase their intake.

The MCI does have the authority to remove recognition from institutions which do not come up to the mark. But because of pressure from provincial governments it rarely does.

On the rare occasion when it did withdraw recognition from five medical colleges in Bihar state in eastern India, the provincial government soon induced it to reverse its decision.

The review body pointed to the lack of funds for medical research. It called for a system to monitor research projects to ensure they were concluded.

'Absent' student wins loan case

A Stockholm court has found in favour of a student who appealed against a central board's demand for the repayment of a SKR6,000 (£510) loan because he missed three lectures during his entire course.

The student passed through a local authority adult education centre with flying colours in almost every subject. The board discovered he had fallen marginally below the stipulated two thirds attendance level for the Spanish course in the 1976 spring term.

Through correspondence starting in 1979, the national grants authority pressed him to repay SKR3,000 (£255) which it judged was the mean difference between the full-time loan he had received and a part-time one. By this year the sum had doubled through inflation, interest and penalty-payment assessments.

In his defence, the student said the demand had come unreasonably late and that the board had behaved inflexibly. It had failed to allow for his 100 per cent attendance record in other subjects.

Maths professor gets top post

Professor Olli Lehto, current secretary general of the International Mathematical Union (IMU), has been elected rector of Helsinki University – the most influential non-ministerial position in Finnish higher education.

Professor Lehto has a distinguished track record in his discipline. He has held a chair at Helsinki since 1961 and been dean of the faculty of mathematical and natural sciences since 1978. After five years as a research professor in the Academy of Sciences, he was given the revered title of academician in 1975. As an exponent of the function theory, he is a well-known guest professor at universities outside Finland.

After the vote Professor Lehto said he wanted to convince the public that it was worth channelling funds into higher education and research even when public finances were under strain.

He added: "There should be more opportunities for Finns to obtain entrance to research institutes and further education abroad, but a bigger problem is how to get foreign researchers and teachers to Finland."

How polys would cope with a 10% drop in income



NAB 10% funding exercise

The National Advisory Body is charged with planning for the academic provision made by public sector institutions and advising the Secretary of State for Education on how funding should be allocated from the advanced further education pool. It is currently considering the responses from polytechnics and colleges to its planning exercise before it makes its proposals known in the summer.

The THES **carried out a wide-ranging survey to see how those institutions responded and to find out what their hopes and fears were. We asked how they planned to cope with the hypothetical 10 per cent cut envisaged in the NAB letter, what course programmes they gave priority to, and what cut in staff and student numbers would be involved.**

BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham would reduce student intake, save on administration costs, reduce teaching and non-teaching staff, cut courses and cut accommodation costs by trying to share a site with other bodies or reduce the number of buildings in use. First year intake would be reduced by 10 per cent but that would be offset against an increase of 500 due to students reaching the end of their course. Part-time students would continue to compose half the total of 8,500 students. Staff would have to be cut by about 60 academic posts and 30 non-academic posts.

It did not prioritize course programmes since everything had been developed over such a long period that the polytechnic considered everything essential. Birmingham has already taken more than a 10 per cent cut over the past two years and has achieved low unit costs. It would strenuously resist any attempt to make a further 10 per cent cut and would get the full backing of the Conservative local authority in this.

BRIGHTON

Hopes to retain the present range. While it would wish to preserve all areas of work, the polytechnic has singled out primary teacher training, information technology, and health studies as growth areas with additional places already having been awarded for teacher training and information technology. Tourism and leisure management and industrial design are other areas of possible longer-term growth.

The student numbers were fixed at 5,200 with the county council some time ago and there are no plans to change this figure. In staff terms, the polytechnic plans to make an £860,000 saving and 32.8 full time equivalent teaching staff posts and slightly more non-teaching posts will have been lost by September.

BRISTOL

It proposes to retain its present programmes and student numbers and to meet the cuts proposed via early retirement for staff and a slightly worse student/staff ratio. Academic programmes have not been prioritized because it believes the programme areas have been drawn so widely that it is not possible to give detailed information on the forms provided. In general, however, staff/student ratios in science and technology subjects have been indicated for protection should the cut be less than 10 per cent.

Student numbers would not change but staff numbers would be cut by 10 per cent through retirement and termination of short term contracts. The polytechnic has not made any cut in the budget since 1980/81. It thought there were too many uncertainties to make an estimate about the likely further cuts in its budget by 1984/85.

COVENTRY (LANCHESTER)

The polytechnic estimates that a 10 per cent cut in AFE funding amounts to a 11.6 per cent cut in actual revenue. As many overheads are fixed, academic costs would have to be cut by 15 per cent. With only six months' warning this would rise to 25 per cent. In these circumstances the polytechnic would have to cease intakes to 26 of its full-time and sandwich degree courses in 1984/85, and restart all but five over the following three years.

No priorities could be established if the cut was 10 per cent or more. But if it was less than 10 per cent the following areas would be given priority: engineering, science, mathematics and computer studies, social and administrative studies, other professional and vocational studies (ie planning), and visual arts.

Under the polytechnic's hypothetical plan, the total number of students would be cut from 6,191 to 4,872 and the FTE staff from 510 to 383.

HATFIELD

The polytechnic could only cope with a 10 per cent cut by losing teaching staff. As any significant further increase in staff: student ratios would jeopardize quality there would have to be a commensurate cut in student numbers.

No priorities have been assigned because the polytechnic believes it has no programme of low priority. Hatfield has already suffered a cut of 17 per cent in its budget since 1980/81 during a period when student numbers rose by 12 per cent.

Further cuts are expected and 27 staff have already been lost through early retirement.

HUDDERSFIELD

The polytechnic would cope with a 10 per cent cut by reducing staffing and pushing up staff:student ratios. All programme areas would be maintained, especially part-time courses, although there might be some cuts in intakes.

No priorities have been assigned to programmes.

KINGSTON

Three methods would be used by Kingston to cope with the 10 per cent cut: it would increase its income through short courses and the like; reduce academic staffing by about 30; and aim to reduce the overall level of administrative charges incurred by the local authority. In prioritizing, it has preferred to highlight four "thrust areas" of business management and economics, design, engineering and information technology and science.

Kingston plans a shift in emphasis in its courses which would be reflected in student numbers target. So that full time and sandwich students would be held and part-time students would be expanded slightly; a change which is not totally reflected in the envisaged full time equivalent student figure of 5,100 compared to the current 4,950.

LEEDS

The polytechnic is taking what it calls a pragmatic approach to the 10 per cent cut and would make savings where it could rather than shed staff. Nevertheless, a full cut could mean as many as 100 teaching staff losses although the institution would try to keep student numbers to the present level of 6,800. Leeds did not prioritize its programmes because it did not think that necessary financial savings could be made that way.

Due to the change in the basis in funding, it found it almost impossible to say what the percentage cut had been in budget since 1980/81 but in real terms thought it was about 36 per cent. This had led to substantial cuts and the loss of 50 staff in that period. Leeds is not envisaging any further cut in its budget.

LEICESTER

The polytechnic would cope with a 10 per cent by selective cuts in student intake. The net result would be static student numbers overall, but a significantly changed subject mix.

Engineering, computing, and a proposed new degree linking industrial design with engineering have been given priority. FTE staff would be cut from 603.65 to 622.66, and students, excluding those on short courses, from 7,837 to 7,652.

The polytechnic estimates that its budget has been cut by 7 per cent in real terms since 1980/81, and expects a further reduction of £500,000 in actual terms by 1984/85.

LIVERPOOL

With the change of power at city hall the future of Liverpool is thrown into the melting pot. The polytechnic's response was based on the withdrawal of local authority subsidy which required a saving in the order of £2.5m in addition to any 10 per cent cut by NAB. Closing the town and country planning department, tightening up student/staff ratios and effecting other building and staff savings through amalgamation with the City of Liverpool College of Higher Education and the introduction of discrete degrees were the essential components, though this would all change if the authority decided to make a subsidy.

Once-off savings on materials, equipment and library books with the shedding of 90 staff and a possible 30 at COLCHE and the closure of two, possibly three, sites were the proposals included in Dr Gerald Bulmer, the rector's response.

MANCHESTER

There was no rational justification for the imposition of a 10 per cent cut, responded the polytechnic. It would mean a £3.1m cut in budget on top of reductions totalling £5.7m since 1980, experienced by the polytechnic and City of Manchester College of Higher Education which have just merger. Further reductions in resources would require the equivalent of the removal of a major part of a whole faculty and 1000 student places including staff losses and building closures.

Manchester prioritized all its programmes to reflect the polytechnic's capacity for further development in specific directions within all existing areas.

MIDDLESEX

The hypothetical 10 per cent cut at Middlesex would be achieved by reductions both in teaching staff, through an increase in staff student ratios and non-teaching staff as well as in all other areas. In-service teacher training, engineering, mathematics and computer studies, social and administrative studies and humanities would be protected if the cut were greater than 10 per cent.

Total staff numbers would have to be reduced from the 1982/83 level. Such reductions would, according to the polytechnic, be detrimental to the quality of teaching and of the administration's ability to meet the demands placed on it.

To maintain the student body at 8,900 in 1984/85, it has been necessary to plan for reductions on first year intakes totalling 300 students on selected courses.

Between 1980/81 and 1983/84 there has been a 9 per cent cut in the polytechnic's revenue budget in real terms.

NEWCASTLE

As it has one of the highest staff student ratios and one of the lowest unit costs, Newcastle hope to be protected. It is not planning to cope with a 10 per cent cut and to keep to its current level of 7,400 full time equivalent places. Although the polytechnic agreed to prioritize, the local authority in its submission did not. It hopes to keep student numbers to the current level and reducing staffing by 20 through early retirement in addition to the 60 staff already shed over the last to years.

The polytechnic has experienced a 9 per cent cut since 1980/81 and has already planned for a 5 per cent cut if teaching salaries are kept within the 5 per cent margin.

NORTH EAST LONDON

The polytechnic has no plans to cut further courses, apart from teacher education, having already made a cut of more than 10 per cent. Present cost cutting exercises should be enough to cope with reasonable reductions.

NELP has not established priorities because it believes NAB's "programmes" of work make no sense. So any statistics produced on this basis would be almost meaningless.

There will be only marginal changes in student numbers. Staff will be cut, by voluntary means, according to the polytechnic's medium-term strategy. The polytechnic estimates that its budget has already been cut by 20 per cent in real terms since 1980/81, and will be cut by a further 12 per cent by 1984/85.

NORTH STAFFS

The polytechnic plans to respond to the hypothetical 10 per cent cut by holding down student numbers and phasing the cut over a number of years. It also plans to make savings by shelving a large proportion of its management department and closing down the biomedical unit. The polytechnic wants to maintain a broad range of courses but gave particular emphasis to engineering and computing. Staffing would be reduced and the growth in student numbers from the current full time equivalent of 5,035 would be restricted.

Since 1980/81, it has undergone a 17 per cent cut in its budget and estimates that it will have to accommodate a further 17 per cent cut by 1984/5.

OXFORD

A 10 per cent cut would produce a disastrous scenario – 150 teaching posts out of 444 would have to go and new intakes to existing courses would be made virtually impossible, if the polytechnic was expected to cope with a further £2.1m to £2.5m cut.

All programme areas have been given equal priority, but in its reply to NAB the polytechnic highlighted the success of its modular course and of its faculty of architecture, planning and estate management.

Assuming the doomsday scenario can be avoided, the number of academic staff is expected to be cut by 30 (7 per cent) to be matched by a 5 per cent reduction in student numbers.

Oxford has already suffered cuts of 10 per cent in real terms since 1980/81, and even if its pool allocation is maintained faces a further 3 per cent cut by 1984/85.

PLYMOUTH

The institution plans to deal with any cut in resources by reducing intake, not by reducing or breaking the continuity of courses. Plymouth prioritized parts of some programmes with particular emphasis on the technology subjects.

A 10 to 15 per cent cut in budget is planned and it had previously aimed at expanding its intake so a restriction in resources would take the FTE back to 4,600. Plymouth has little part-time study because there is no demand the polytechnic claims for this mode of study in the region. Staffing would also be reduced but because of a no compulsory redundancy policy the polytechnic is not confident that it could see them through.

PORTSMOUTH

A 10 per cent cut would lead to "grave and lasting damage to the institution" and the polytechnic's reply to NAB lists the detailed consequences for each faculty. Student numbers would stay the same, although with a different mix. The number of FTE staff would fall from 617.49 this year to 577.49 in 1984/85.

No priorities have been established for cuts of 10 per cent or more, because the polytechnic believes only NAB would have the perspective to judge what would be appropriate in national terms. For cuts of less than 10 per cent the polytechnic would try to protect the engineering and management studies.

The polytechnic has already been cut by more than 7 per cent since 1980/81 but expects only a one or two per cent further cut.

PRESTON

A 10 per cent cut would reduce the polytechnic's budget by £1m. This could only be achieved by tightening staff:student ratios and compulsory redundancy of full-time staff.

Priority has been given to information technology and the faculty of art and design. But the polytechnic's main priority is to protect part-time and evening only work.

The FTE academic staff is expected to be cut by 38, but the number of students will rise from 3,900 to 4,400 mainly because of higher numbers of students already enrolled.

SHEFFIELD

As a cost-effective institution, Sheffield's local authority decided in making its return that it would be a waste of time to plan on an unreal base of a 10 per cent cut so the response has been made on the basis of a maximum 5 per cent. The institution did not prioritize its programmes on the grounds that it had always taken a responsible attitude to planning and would continue to do so.

Mr Doug Thacker, acting principal, said that with the higher student/staff ratios, held student numbers and with all courses with indefinite approval from the Council for National Academic Awards they were prepared to discuss changes with the NAB to their plan but not prioritize programmes.

There had been a significant reduction in staff over the last four years and the SSR stood at 12:1. There would be a slight reduction in student numbers and it was expected that eight staff would be shed over the next two years. The cut in budget over these four years had been 2–3 per cent and it was estimated that the same cut would borne by 1984/85.

SUNDERLAND

Cuts in both teaching and non-teaching staff, the closing of buildings, and the possible merger of libraries may be needed to meet NAB's hypothetical 10 per cent cut.

The polytechnic has refused to list its priorities but will give NAB its targets for every course. Although student numbers are expected to increase slightly because of the maturation of courses and the need to meet new industrial demands, the number of academic staff will fall from 415 this year to 386 in full-time equivalents by 1984/85.

Sunderland's pool allocation has been cut by 8 per cent since 1980/81 and topping up by the local authority has ceased. In its NAB submission the polytechnic calls for any cuts to be phased over a manageable three-year period, and argues that an across-the-board cut of 10 per cent would be wrong.

TEESSIDE

The polytechnic hopes it has responded to the hypothetical cut by showing that it has already been incorporated into its planning. The effect will be to reduce unit costs by up to 15 per cent over two years. Priorities have not been selected on the grounds that the elimination of existing programmes would not be consistent with the overall planning.

Pre-dating the NAB exercise, Teesside planned to keep staff levels constant and increase student levels by 14 per cent. This is still the forward plan. Since 1980/81 it has experienced a 5 to 6 per cent cut in budget with a reduction in unit costs of over 40 per cent. It estimates that if there is a further 5 per cent cut in budget over the next two years a further unit cost reduction of over 15 per cent will be necessary.

Since 1979 the polytechnic's activities have been planned in close cooperation with the local authority. The main target has been to run a polytechnic with average unit cost.

TRENT

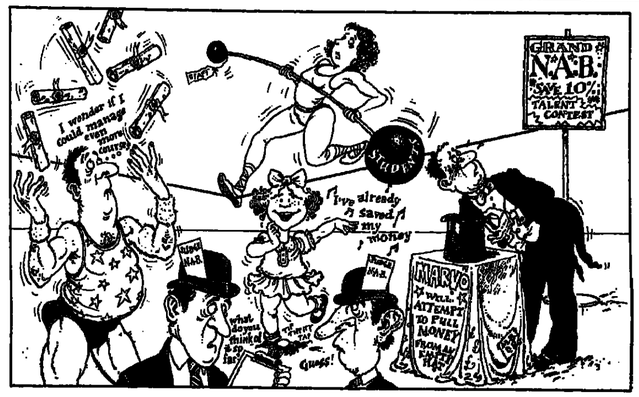
The NAB cut would be met by a reduction in full time equivalent students which would be achieved in full time rather than part-time students. Trent believes itself to be cost effective but it has suffered from a reduction in its cash from the local authority. It prioritized all programmes to keep its full range of courses in the event of a more severe cut in resources than 10 per cent. No staff cuts are envisaged.

WOLVERHAMPTON

Wolverhampton is working, like a number of other institutions, to a 15 per cent hypothetical cut due to the elimination of the excess of fee income and plans to meet that by reducing unit costs. It only prioritized specific course in the event of a smaller cut in resources in agriculture, initial teacher training in-service teacher education, ancillary health, control engineering, information technology, management studies and law.

The forward plan looks to a reduction in staffing of over 70 while the full time equivalent student numbers would hold even at 5,260. There would be a small reduction in full time students number but not in part-time and sandwich. The polytechnic is threatened by a reduction in its "top up" from the local authority and the NAB, in calculating its 10 per cent, based on an assumption of fee income which was in fact £1m out, according to the polytechnic. As a result the institution is having to work to a 15 per cent cut and potentially massive staff losses.

Felicity Jones



Colleges count the hypothetical costs

BATH

Staff student ratios will alter from 10:1 to 13:1 if a 10 per cent cut is imposed. Student numbers will not change except in teacher training courses where they will increase. Staffing will be reduced.

No academic programmes were given priority, on practical grounds. No cut has been made in the college budget since 1980/81, but by 1984/85 10 per cent will be cut from the non-teacher education while provision for the latter will rise in line with an increase in B Ed students from 165 to 195 and in PGCE students from 50 to 60.

BOLTON

Bolton has already embarked on a programme of rationalization which makes the second largest and one of the lowest cost provider of AFE work outside polytechnics. It has 2,198 students and an SSR of 10.7:1. A 10 per cent would result in a loss of 20 academic staff and a 5 per cent reduction in planned student intake for 1984/85. It would however be able to maintain its course programme because it has already closed down chemistry and reallocated resources to other areas.

Proposed reduction of a third of its work would result in the loss of 1,000 students and a £2m cut in income, which would particularly affect its part-time student provision. Bolton has set priorities, which would protect its engineering and business studies base and its overall in-service training provision as well as FE teacher training.

BULMERSHE

The college would cut student numbers by 10 per cent and offer some staff early retirement, were a 10 per cent cut to occur. It already plans to reduce student numbers from 1,100 to 1,000 and staff by about 10.

That will leave its academic programme intact, and no priorities have been submitted. "It is not intended voluntarily to abandon part of a rationally, coherently planned diversification" the survey response says. Expenditure between 1980/81 and 1981/2 remained the same; a 10 per cent NAB cut would be £282,000 on this year's figures.

BRADFORD

The college calculates that increased "productivity" cost-effective teaching, grouping courses could achieve a 5 per cent cut, with reduced student numbers and courses meeting the rest. Between 1982 and 1984 staffing will drop from 189.6 to 148.1, and students from 2,180 to 2,136. Since 1980/81 the budget has fallen 9 per cent in real terms, with a further seven to 10 per cent due by 1984/5.

Priorities in the academic programme established "with great reluctance and with a major complaint about the process of categorization" are in order: initial teacher education; medicine; engineering; other technology; mathematics; social and administrative studies; music, drama and visual arts.

BEDFORD

The college would retain courses and squeeze the staff/student ratio to meet a 10 per cent cut. It refused to establish academic priorities on practical grounds, but the local authority is likely to put countywide priorities to NAB. Student numbers will increase in coming years, but staff numbers depend on NAB decisions.

Cambridgeshire CAT

Some courses would close and student numbers be reduced following a 10 per cent cut. In the college's forward plan, 135 students will be lost and 15 full-time staff. "Present academic planning, however, has envisaged long-term development especially in response to regional needs," the survey response says.

Only part-time and non-degree courses have been given priority.

CHELMER INSTITUTE

The institute had already embarked on a rationalization plan of its own, phasing out all non-vocational work. A 10 per cent cut would be met by the closure of BA and BHum degrees, which will not recruit in September, although the rising teenage population in the region is cited as justification for special treatment.

No programme has been given priority and Chelmer hopes to maintain its present size of 3,100 full-time equivalent students and 305 staff. Its submission argues that the closure of any other areas of work would unbalance the institution.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

The college is due to be merged with the polytechnic in September. It is already on target for achieving 10 per cent cut without further major cuts in courses other than already imposed on its initial and inservice training. It has achieved these through voluntary redundancies and non-staffing economies amounting to nearly a £1m on a £4m budget.

COLCHE is currently discussing priorities with the polytechnic but would anticipate retaining its strong BA/BSc Honours/Ordinary Combined subjects programme, with existing students numbers of between 750/800.

CREWE and ALSAGER

The college has offered no academic priorities to NAB, arguing that there is not enough time either to establish these democratically within the college or for NAB itself to debate them. All fields except education have been reduced equally, while student numbers, originally planned to rise to about 2,000 will remain at this year's 1,700 level.

Since 1980/81 expenditure is about 20 per cent below "that which would have been considered justifiable then", with a 10–15 per cent deficit anticipated for 1984-85.

DERBY LONSDALE

The college would reduce enrolments and overall costs by 5 per cent each to meet a 10 per cent cut. Under its forward plan, staff would be cut by 60 to around 300 and students by 5 per cent to a full time equivalent of 3,000. No academic priorities were established on practical grounds and because of the interlinking of full and part-time work.

DORSET

Since the college budget will fall by over 10 per cent by 1985 following closure of teacher training and the Weymouth campus, the local education authority is expected to meet any temporary shortfall in cuts imposed. Staff are to be cut from 227 this year to 205 by 1986/87 but both part-time and full-time student numbers will increase.

EALING

The submission to NAB was made on the basis that Ealing should be a "preferred institution" which would be protected from further cuts. The college proposed approximately stable student numbers with an allowance for natural growth.

A 10 per cent reduction would require the loss of 23 teaching posts, with staff/student ratios worsening to 13:1 for advanced courses and almost 12:1 overall. The interrelationship of courses led the governors to reject NAB's request to set priorities between academic programmes. Additional cuts would be applied on the basis of the least damage possible to the curriculum as a whole.

HUMBERSIDE

Humberside College which was recently created out of a merger of Hull and Grimsby colleges plans to cope with the 10 per cent cut by supporting growth in courses in engineering, food technology, fishery studies, European business studies and Higher DATEC, as well as the college-wide part-time certificate/diploma/degree scheme.

This would be partly achieved by reducing student numbers on other courses, from 4,268 to 4,221.

LUTON

The college is still hoping for modest expansion in student numbers while cutting back staff. It is hoped that the resulting improvements in staff/student ratios would account for most of a 10 per cent cut.

Full-time equivalent student numbers would rise to 2,017 by 1984/85 compared with the present figure of 1,974, although enrolments on short courses are expected to fall back to 616. The lecturing staff would be cut by 10 to 107.

It was not found to be practical to establish priorities between programme areas.

NENE

Seventeen lecturing posts would be lost, and 16 per cent cuts made in non-teaching staff, in order to save 10 per cent on Nene's budget. Student numbers are already being reduced in combined studies, but overall recruitment is expected to be roughly stable.

No priorities were listed, although the colleges wants to safeguard its 350 part-time students and has been given a quota of 360 teacher training students.

ROLLE

Validation by the University of Exeter of some parts of the college's work would be in danger if NAB imposed "severe cuts" in staffing or other resources, Rolle warned in a governors' statement attached to its submission. Teacher training numbers are already set to rise by 46.7 per cent by 1985.

Since teacher training places, which form the bulk of Rolle's enrolments, are protected by the DES, Rolle has chosen to prioritize its BA programme. Reduced staffing and student numbers, together with other budget cuts are offered to meet 10 per cent cuts, although some overall expansion is envisaged. The local authority is to reduce its contribution by £10,000 next year.

SLOUGH

Mathematics and computing, science and engineering have been given priority in Slough's submission. Cuts in the overall college budget would be achieved through reducing staff numbers by up to 20, from 147 to 127.

However, student numbers are expected to rise from 2,993 to 3,056, 2,149 of whom would be part-time, with a further 80 added since the NAB submission was completed due to the information technology initiative.

SOUTHAMPTON

Student numbers would continue to rise while the lecturing staff contracted under the college's submission to NAB. Cuts would be applied by closing some course components which have not recruited strongly, reducing contact hours for lecturers on some courses, and cutting out some options.

Equal top priority has been given to engineering, mathematics and computer studies, business management, accountancy, law and design. The college has taken a 9 per cent cut in its total budget since 1981 and expects to lose a further 4.5 per cent of its budget by 1984–85.

WEST SUSSEX INSTITUTE

As a "hybrid" institute, the product of a merger between a local authority college and a voluntary college, West Sussex was given student number targets two years ago by the Department of Education and Science. Having experienced cuts of almost 12 per cent in three years, the institute does not expect further reductions to be enforced by NAB.

It is working towards a staff/student ratio of 11:1 with a full-time equivalent student population of up to 1100. Although priorities were established, West Sussex has proposed a package of courses to form an overall academic structure.

London expresses doubts over exercise

The Inner London Education Authority, responding on behalf of its five polytechnics and colleges added a statement to the NAB forms on the unsatisfactory nature of the exercise and the dubious validity of the data. It has not, on the whole, dinged out any institution by name but if it were to meet a 10 per cent cut, there would be a reduction in staff numbers and related costs but student numbers would not be cut. No academic programmes were prioritized because it felt it could not do it in abstract terms.

Levels of staff and student numbers have still to be collected from the various institutions. ILEA has maintained its "topping up" of budgets, thus protecting institutions from cuts. Next year a further £35m is to be added. The authority has decided to introduce some discretion and keep £900,000 of that money to award for special courses, such as keen courses.

As examples of what a hypothetical cut of 10 per cent would mean, the Polytechnic of North London would plan to meet it by reducing departmental staffing, research posts and administrative staff. The equivalent of 33 full-time academic posts and 3,800 part-time teaching hours might have to go.

Although PNL has enjoyed level funding since 1980/81, Dr David MacDowall, the director estimates that its budget could be cut by 8.28 per cent by 1984/85 if ILEA reduced its support in line with its declining-advanced further education pool allocation.

The Polytechnic of the South Bank would cope by across-the-board cuts and by restraining student numbers to the 1981/82 level. According to the current plan, teaching hours would be cut by 7.5 per cent (although this would not necessarily mean 7.5 per cent fewer teachers) and there would be 3 per cent fewer students by 1984/85. The polytechnic has suffered no cut in budget since 1980/81 and does not expect any cut by 1984/85.

Garnett College hopes to make sufficient cuts by concentrating on part-time provision at the expense of full-time, improving the unit cost per student and attracting more external funding. Staff numbers would remain constant. Priorities are not considered feasible since the college is not organized in departments.

Survival battle on the cruel sea

Olga Wojtas describes how academics in Britain's oil boom capital have developed offshore survival training and medicine in the North Sea

It is almost 13 years since BP decided there was enough oil in the Forties field to begin oil production drilling and Aberdeen was transformed from a sedate fishing town to Britain's oil boom capital.

Amidst the proliferation of hamburger joints, roughnecks and roustabouts, Scotland's third oldest university and her younger sister, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, could not remain unaffected.

Other institutions have also become involved with the oil industry – in some disciplines more swiftly and prominently than in Aberdeen – but nowhere else has the influence of oil been so pervasive.

Engineering, zoology, geography, microbiology, physics, chemistry, business studies, hotel management and languages are among the subjects which now have close connexions with the oil industry.

The university's new development trust is seeking funds for a third engineering chair specifically concerned with the marine and offshore industries, but North Sea oil has already exerted its influence on engineering research.

Projects undertaken include examining the durability of steel fibre reinforced concrete, of which most drilling platforms are made, and the design of emergency support vessels.

The faculty, jointly with Robert Gordon's school of mechanical and offshore engineering, has attracted a considerable sum from the marine directorate for research to help forecast serious faults which would damage machinery.

The two institutions are also researching corrosion in offshore structures and the RGIT is working on sideways drilling which enables companies to reach the outer edges of an oil field without moving the rig.

The RGIT, while offering extensive consultancy services to the oil industry, is primarily a vocational college, launched the UK's first offshore engineering course as well as pioneering courses in oil drilling technology, drilling mud analysis and offshore electronic systems.

Environmental scientists have been concerned about the impact of North Sea oil, and Professor George Dunnett of the university's zoology department has for several years chaired the Shetland oil terminal environmental advisory group which monitors the Sullom Voe oil terminal and includes representatives from government departments, Shetland organizations and oil companies.

A geography department team has produced a definitive manual for planning authorities on how to assess the potential effect of an oil production site, taking into account air pollution, noise levels and how far the development is visible.

Marine biologists have formed a company which inspects marine fouling on offshore structures, and also monitors pollution around production platforms and oil terminals.

Members of the economics department have been examining the conflict of interest between the oil industry and fishermen, who cannot fish near rigs or pipelines, and have gathered some of the best information available on North Sea fishing catches.

For those who reckon the oil boom is a two-decade wonder, Professor D. W. Pearce of the department of political economy said: "We will still be substantial producers of oil in the year 2000. There's a debate as to whether we could be self sufficient, but we have a plausible scenario showing that we could."

Most of the North Sea oil-related projects stem from academics who put their normal work in the context of the offshore industry. But the university and Robert Gordon's have become involved in the crucial areas of offshore survival and offshore medicine, not as a result of work already being carried out, but on the initiative of the oil industry itself.

In 1972 three of the major oil companies asked the RGIT if it could run survival courses for people involved in offshore development. From one instructor who trained 103 people in the first year, the Offshore Survival Centre has expanded dramatically to become world leader in the field with a staff of 46 who train 350 people a week.

Successive governments have taken a somewhat *laissez faire* attitude to the offshore industry, and there are no official regulations on training for workers. However, the oil companies themselves decided two years ago that everyone going offshore had to be trained and the RGIT's five-day survival course certificate is the recognized basic qualification. The institute now warns oil companies not to accept photocopies, as there is a thriving black market in forgeries.

The centre aims to train people to react correctly when their lives are in danger, not only to save themselves but also not to hinder others.

One of the most alarming exercises is the helicopter underwater escape trainer, a submerged metal and fibreglass drum from which trainees simulate escapes from ditched aircraft or capsized helicopters. The centre hopes to build a larger tank which creates waves and the effect of downwash from helicopter rotors.

Joe Cross, the centre's director, admits it is useful to have the centre's one female trainer on this course, since the trainees, although terror stricken, are determined to succeed if a "mere" woman can. Around five women a week, usually engineers, geologists and stewardesses, now attend courses.

The centre has totally enclosed lifeboats in Aberdeen harbour and fast rescue craft in Stonehaven harbour for training. It also covers survival first aid, fire fighting, and liferaft practice. The centre is now entirely self financing, with a five-day course costing around £220. It has an annual turnover of some £2m.

"I think training has developed in an ideal way, with the centre trying to respond to requests for help", says Mr Cross. "Chalk and talk are out through the window. We have a wide range of intellect and age, and we have to aim at courses being easily understandable and maintaining the interest of everyone from top management to the second chef."

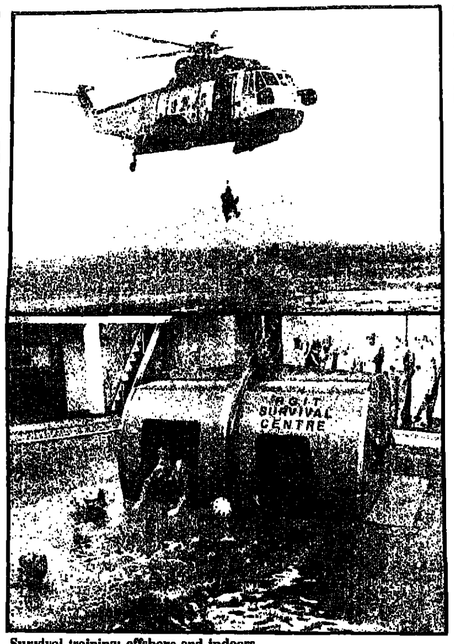
The RGIT was behind the establishment of the International Association for Sea Survival Training three years ago, which has 10 member countries including Canada, the United States and Australia. Joe Cross is its chairman and the centre's training manager, John Feather, its secretary.

Another vital aspect of life offshore is health care. An oil rig can be six hours' flying time from Aberdeen, and flying might be impossible for a number of days if the weather is bad. Oil companies must therefore ensure that their workforce is generally fit.

Medical screenings are part of the work of Offshore Medical Support, a company jointly owned by Aberdeen University and three major oil companies. "We are not looking for a race of superhumans, but people who are basically fit and able to take the rigours of a hostile environment," says David Webster, general manager of Offshore Medical Support.

"We, on behalf of the oil operators, screen out certain medical conditions which could be difficult to manage offshore, such as diabetes, or someone who needed renal dialysis, or a crane driver who was colour blind and could not read a port light from a starboard light."

More than 5,000 people are screened annually by OMS, whose profits are ploughed back into the university for research and training. A major part of OMS's work is providing offshore health care. The National Health Service cover extends only to the low water mark around the UK and although each rig must have a paramedic, usually a highly-trained nurse, obviously there are times when a doctor's expertise is needed.



Survival training: offshore and indoors


Drilling for oil in a hostile environment

OMS has two teams of flying doctors of whom two are always on duty and based offshore, with one based on a semi-submersible platform in the East Shetlands Basin, which is kitted out like a small clinic. They have 3,000 potential patients, around the size of an ordinary general practice, but the area can be 1,200 square miles.

The doctors can travel to accidents, have patients brought to them, or simply advise the rig medics. David Webster said: "OMS has emergency doctor services based out of Aberdeen, and these doctors can be 600 miles away from their patients, so it is important the doctors know the competence of the rig medic who provides the immediate onsite care."

The training of rig medics is one of the concerns of the university's Institute of Environmental and Offshore Medicine, which is affiliated to OMS. While OMS runs a commercial service, the institute is largely a conventional university department involved in research, but it also runs medical training courses.

It has recently acquired a rival rather closer to home than it might have expected. Professor Nelson Norman, a noted expert in exploration medicine who is closely associated with the health care and research of the British Antarctic Survey, was instrumental in setting up both the institute and OMS.

However, last year he left the university and went on to found a self-financing Centre for Offshore Health at Robert Gordon's. "When the cuts began to bite it seemed our kind of activity was not all that greatly encouraged, and I felt RGIT where the survival school was so abundantly successful, was the right place to be," he said.

"I think short non-graduating courses of an intensely practical type are much better handled by a slick outfit like a college with a good twentieth century administration".

Obviously the institute has been hit by the loss of Professor Norman and other staff who followed him. But it is by no means a spent force. In February, the National Health Service appointed a unique specialist in hyperbaric (high pressure) medicine, which is associated with diving. Dr Tom Shields, a former Royal Naval surgeon commander has also been appointed as clinical senior lecturer in underwater medicine with the Institute of Environmental and Offshore Medicine.

It is possible that OMS and the institute will work even more closely together. The institute may provide a specialist consultancy advice in diving medicine since OMS also provides a medical service to divers, who are even more remote from medical care than other offshore workers.

If divers are 500 feet below the surface and need care, they cannot simply be brough quickly back to the surface. "The effect, could be likened to removing a cork from a champagne bottle," said David Webster.

Doctors have a choice of treating the diver by remote control through the medic or another diver, or if required, can undergo pressurization of several hours themselves in order to go to the diver. The deeper divers go, the longer it takes to bring them to the surface, and a doctor is likely to undergo the same decompression time as the diver, which could be many days or even weeks.

Divers can also be decanted into airborne chambers offshore and brought by helicopter to a large hyperbaric chamber in Aberdeen which the oil companies donated to Grampian Health Board. Although the diver is being treated on shore, doctors and nurses may still have to undergo pressurization.

Dr Shields wants to carry out research on whether the time necessary for this can be reduced. He is also anxious to ensure that one doctor can look after the diver from the time an accident or illness occurs offshore to the transfer on shore and treatment in the hyperbaric chamber. At the moment, different doctors are responsible for different areas. There are around 150 approved diving doctors in Britain, and the institute runs advanced diving medical courses for both doctors and paramedics and diving medical courses for nurses.

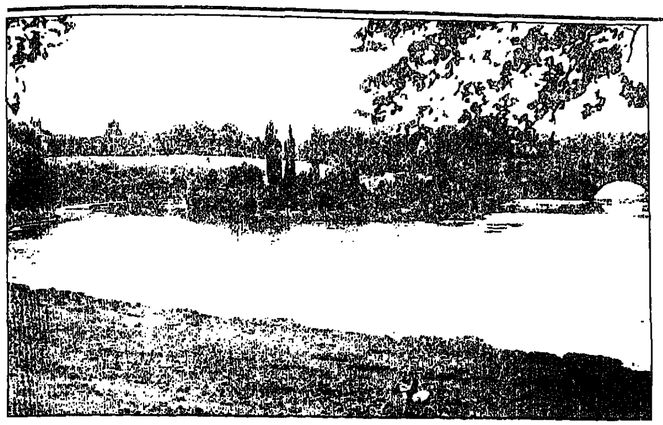
Professor Norman is also developing training courses in first aid for remote places at the RGIT Centre. It trains oil related workers both in this country and the Middle East and also members of the British Antarctic Survey.

"If you're badly injured and delivered to hospital, and you are not about to die, then you will have a good chance of survival," said Professor Norman. "However, if you are ill or injured remote from a hospital you could well die of something trivial or stupid. First aid has been frowned on as something to do with Scouts and Brownies, but I feel the biggest contribution a person involved in acute patient care can make is trying to deal with this problem."

It seems likely from a pilot study conducted by Professor Norman and his research team that some people are especially at risk in a hostile climate. Some people undergoing tests did not shiver significantly when put in a cold chamber and did not have an accurate estimation of how hot or cold they were. The research also showed that their judgment could be impaired as a result.

"If this is the case, we could say there are people who are apparently perfectly normal but should not work on their own in a cold place because they are vulnerable but don't know it," said Professor Norman.

Connexions with the oil industry have developed in a somewhat haphazard way since Britain's oil boom came swiftly and unexpectedly. Some people feel they would have preferred to be in the position of Canada which has had time to plan the exploitation of gas reserves off its eastern seaboard. But Canada is well aware of the advice and information which the Scots can give and a major strength of its own offshore industry will be building on the expertise already developed in Aberdeen.




Capability Brown's lay-out at Blenheim (left) was reproduced in this Turner, where the spherical reflection beneath the Vanbrugh bridge is emphasized.

Lasting value of the first Impressionist

Laurence Kitchin marks the bicentenary of Capability Brown and examines his impact on Wordsworth and Turner



The bicentenary of Lancelot Brown (1715–1783) has met with less attention than his importance deserves. Directly and by example he changed the English environment even more than the motorways which currently threaten his work at Highclere and Petworth. In addition he had a perceptible influence, not yet fully explored, on the development of Wordsworth and Turner.

"Landscape gardening," wrote Pevsner, "was the most influential of all English innovations in art." It was very much a product of what you might term, from an English point of view, creative vandalism, in which geometrical formal gardens, associated with foreign despotism after Marlborough's wars, came under the axe. Having displaced Wren, Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor in favour of a pedantic and often gutless neo-classicism derived from Palladio when the Hanoverian dynasty came in, the landed aristocracy had a problem as to the surroundings of their new provincial palaces.

It was eventually solved by William Kent who opened up views by the use of sunk fences instead of walls and hinted at pictorial composition by raising eye-catching features such as detached Gothic arches on distant heights. That left a middle distance available for temples, which flattered the owner in his role of a republican senator and evoked literary associations recalling Oxbridge and his public school. To Establishment Latin, an elitist insider's code, a visual idiom had been added.

Now you could see not only the surrounding country uninterrupted by garden walls from your villa, you could also give it a pictorial design and, as Richard Wilson remarked, you could take a walk in your picture. But exactly what kind of picture? The model was Claude Lorrain. In the days before photography his Arcadian scenes were imported, prints or originals, as souvenirs of the Grand Tour. For a precise example of the process you need to see Claude's *Aeneas at Delos* at the National Gallery, when walk about in it at Stourhead in Wiltshire.

This was the situation in landscape design when Lancelot Brown arrived at Stowe as assistant to William Kent himself. Brown, born in an unheardof Northumberland village and without any higher education, had come to the fountain head. By the time Kent died in 1748, he had learned and collaborated. Three years after that he was out on his own, an unrivalled dictator of the art until his death.

Although a capable architect in the orthodox Palladian style, he dispensed with evocative buildings, except for the occasional visual accent and walker's resting place, and dealt in trees, water and undulating lawns, spacious landscape which came to be thought of as not planned at all.

Of course, these projects, carried out all over the country on a scale of tens of thousands of acres, would never have become standard unless they had served the interests of capitalist agriculture, then getting under way as never before "Improvements" of which Brown always said there were "great capabilities", were no longer to be purely aesthetic.

With 3½ million acres enclosed during the century, a tide was running in his favour, sweeping aside not only smallholdings but entire villages where Brown and/or the landowner's egoism regarded them as a blot on the landscape. All the same, it is surprising that a parvenu with a minimum of formal education should have risen so high, should have printed his giant signature on England.

Given that Brown must have been both diplomatic and arrogantly confident on the way to Royal Gardener status, there must have been deeper reasons for his style's acceptance, an appeal to something deep in the contemporary psyche. There was, and somewhat surprisingly, it was erotic. In his *Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful*, Burke associated the beautiful explicitly with the curvature of a woman's body, following on Dr Johnson's remark about the pleasure of being driven briskly along undulating roads with a pretty woman.

There's nothing much on those lines to be had from Gainsborough or Reynolds, still less from Augustan verse. An exception there, however, is James Thomson, one of the earlier advocates of landscape gardening, and the way poetic temperature rises when he associates landscape descriptions with a girl in his company. If one has to underline the Freudian implications there's the case of the elder Pitt, retiring when insane to brood on the landscape of his estate. For the Dashwoods to design West Wycombe Park as a nude, plantations appropriately sited, was too conscious a gesture and, paradoxically, less revealing.

So there was an expansionist agriculture and the hidden need for something to offset the angularity of Georgian architecture and verse. Brown's style in landscape design, though not in the houses he built, went along with both. It involved the destruction of some splendid avenues, since the cult of curves forbade straight lines even at ground level, favouring winding approach drives and roadways circling the boundaries of a property, now marked by close but shallow plantations.

Flowers were on the whole relegated to walled gardens adjacent to the big house, preferably sited on an eminence to admit wide views and looking out on lawns brought right up to it. Often there would be a single cedar alongside, offering Palladian horizontals and shadows. Upkeep of the lawns was beyond present day resources and they seem to have been well enough cropped to put visitors in mind of a bowling green. Somewhere in the middle distance there would be a graceful green hill, composed of turf dug up to admit the lake.

The hydraulics in particular were stupendous, though the technology has been little, if at all, researched. More than once a valley bottom and its little stream would be flooded after excavation and the lake's inlet and outlet points cunningly hidden. That was Brown's method at Harewood, while at Blenheim he replaced ornamental canals by the vast aquatic composition which gives Vanbrugh's bridge, originally a rather eccentric approach feature, something worthwhile to span. At Petworth the serpentining of the water was only properly revealed when the helicopter for a recent TV documentary followed its course. One of the more ambitious projects was on the North Downs above Redhill where he landscaped two adjoining properties and slung a lake on the south side of Gatton House, looking over the Weald and invisible from below, though commuters going north on the Brighton line can still see the house. It blends perfectly with the original downland slopes.

As the layouts matured, they came to be mistaken for unplanned "natural"environment by the botanizing Victorians, or taken for granted by secondwave Romantics like Shelley, born in a landscape park. Brown scarcely figures in early twentieth century guidebooks. It was not until 1925 that Elizabeth Mainwaring, an American, reconsidered what had been an environmental revolution in her *Italian Landscape in Eighteenth Century England*. Two years later, Christopher Hussey's *The Picturesque* brought Brown into contention while rating him low as an artist. Then in 1950 the key study by Dorothy Stroud reproduced some of Brown's plans and details of payment from the account books she had discovered. Big landowners were not in the habit of paying for work not done, so a host of attributions, enormous in scope, could now be made.

Hussey's devaluation, however, was to go on exerting an influence and needs to be dealt with. As late as 1972, for example, John Barrell was still given an estimate based on Brown's mistake in describing his method to Hannah More in terms of literary punctuation. This had been handed down by previous detractors. "I do not think he was particularly sensitive to visual impressions," Hussey had written. Brown was "a dull formularist." Illustrations supporting his view were in black and white, mostly taken in summer, and a long way from the reality. Moreover, Hussey, as an eminent scholar of Georgian architecture, preferred William Kent and probably resented Brown's reduction of garden architecture, not to mention his humble origins, as others had done from the start.

In 1873, Hussey's grandfather had said: "Kent had Brown and other successors who, far inferior to him in intellect and taste, went much beyond him as reactionists, and destroyers of the grand work of their predecessors."

Well, Brown once said "a red brick house sets the whole valley in a fever", which does reflect Georgian taste but scarcely insensitivity to visual impressions. Indeed he supplied them to Romantic painters. As for "dull formularist", all you need do is take a look at any two or three of the layouts, large or small, to expose that fallacy. Aside from the seasons, changes of weather were borne in mind. And the great houses were not entirely abandoned in winter. Hence the Ilex and firs which give some life to the scenery when deciduous branches are bare.

A lot remains to be done in assessing the provision made for owners viewing the park from inside the houses in bad weather. Longleat can be fascinating with a winter squall shaking up the lake and the opposite slope, freed from parked cars, coming in and out of focus. Is this kind of pleasure a legacy of Impressionism, a precursor of it, or merely Brown's good luck? Brought up as far north as Northumberland, he may have anticipated it.

The visual high spots, of course, are spring and autumn, with leafage composing itself according to the kind of tree in contrasting colours. There has to be an uninterrupted view of the lake from the house, but the farther shore is densely planted, so that the trees perform twice. Nothing exceeds this reflection, mirror effect, a controlled display of fluctuating colour. But the stretches of undulating or totally flat terrain are handled with pictorial skill, mainly by the clumps derived from Kent. These, usually of beech, lead the eye wherever Brown wanted, change in colour and model the terrain. At Harewood trees lead in a long diagonal, reminiscent of the Rubens *Chateau de Steen*. The dull formularists were the critics, short on observation and year-round fieldwork, who didn't take these effects into account.

This kind of park landscape was widely adopted in Europe and sometimes in the USA, (witness Central Park, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the site of Oak Creek Apartments, Palo Alto, California, laid out in 1970). The environmental benefits are uncontested, but what about Brown's aesthetic legacy?

Obviously, having extended visual awareness beyond enclosed gardens and Palladian architecture, he was a pre-Romantic; and here there is a curious link with Wordsworth. The cult of mountain scenery originated from Salvator Rosa's paintings. They led to interest in a rocky outcrop near Tunbridge Wells, more adventurous tourism in the Derbyshire Peak district and finally to the Lake District itself. It was an acquired taste, uncongenial to Brownian canons, but Wordsworth had undoubtedly heard of that dictator.

The poet's father and grandfather had both been employed by the owner of Lowther Castle. The wrought-iron personalities of Brown and Lord Lowther being what they were, everyone on the staff would have been well aware of the designer's visits for improving this and that. Moreover Wordsworth's rooms at St John's College, Cambridge, had a view, blocked off by subsequent building, of the Fellows' Garden, almost the only example at Oxbridge of a Capability Brown layout.

Until quite recently, literary scholarship has kept clear of the visual arts. For instance, I have yet to find it mentioned in Wordsworth studies that Alfoxden, where he lived at a crucial stage of development, has its own small *landscape* garden backed by the Quantocks. Certainly Wordsworth must have heard of Brown in family conversation and his early *An Evening Walk* contains landscape gardening jargon – vista, prospect and the line "how fair its lawns and shelving woods appear". Such elements are Georgian cliché, though rooted in fact. Not so the poem's minutely accurate description, far beyond the reach of Augustan verse, of light, movement and mirror effects on a lake. The poem was composed only five years after Brown's death and his artificial lakes had already taught many people to notice such things.

More to the point is Brown's influence on Turner; and because parks, unlike pictures, aren't portable, investigation of a matter important to both has scarcely begun. To start with, there is Ruskin's statement: "Poor Turner for a long time knew no inspiration but that of Twickenham; no sublimity but that of Virginia Water." The latter of course is a landscape park and during Turner's early years around Brentford, Brown's layouts at Kew and Syon were alongside him. The parks would be Turner's outdoor studio, not only at first but later when he embarked on his topographical views of stately homes.

At Harewood and Blenheim Turner in his maturity was not above using Brown's compositions as a framework for his own, almost to the point of collaboration, notably in reproducing the spherical mirror reflection under Vanbrugh's bridge. As for the lazy surge of lawns at such places, Ruskin rather surprisingly detected a preference in Turner for rounded hills. And, again surprisingly after all those mountain wanderings, Turner was inspired by Petworth, the ultimate outdoor studio with a landscape assigned to Brown in the 1970s. Of the two Claudes it is Monet rather than Lorrain that the climate of the parks recall to a modern eye. Monet's debt to Turner is well known. Capability Brown, then, was not only a forerunner of the Romantics but the first Impressionist.

The author has for many years taught literature in conjunction with the visual arts. He has lectured on Capability Brown at the National Portrait Gallery and Stanford University.

R. B. Eustace discusses the arguments for and against academic tenure

Should we have what we hold or hold what we have?

At the moment, most universities are considering ways to circumvent tenure, in effect by buying it out. A few are said to be considering more drastic approaches, but either way the debate is generally in terms of weathering a sudden emergency, unlikely to be repeated. Certainly it would be pessimistic to spend much effort on devising procedures for regular use, but there has always been a problem, whose effects have been partially masked for most of this century by a series of expansions. (It is often forgotten that expansion in the first years of the century was not incomparable to that in the 1960s). Even renewed expansion could at best only re-mask it. There is nothing pessimistic in looking for approaches to the roots of the problem. Many of the ideas now being floated, or worked out, in the universities seem likely to be adaptable to longer term approaches; and the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals (CVCP) has suggested some relatively minor reforms, directed to dissatisfaction with probation, and to future crises. Now, however, is the ripe time to look more widely.

Two of the main arguments (apart from "academic freedom") for giving security to academics are the avoidance first of vocationalism, and second of political pressure. As to the first, though it must have some force, the academic system in this country has in the past, and in times before tenure was at all complete, been remarkably successful in sublimating vocational drives and in earning criticism that it is an ivory tower.

There is a special case for this functional argument. Without security, it is asked, who can be expected to explore intellectual fields with no commercial use? There must be force in this though the evidence seems to be mostly anecdotal and it is odd that so much of the effort to provide a decent career-structure in specific fields has in fact been in those which do have a commercial use. This has been observable, since the country began to lose its industrial predominance in the last century, in the attempts to encourage and endow, say, chemical engineering or optics. But it is inescapable that recruits for all academic subjects, commercial or otherwise, are drawn from people who embark on a specialism with no more than the security given to a PhD student. It would be possible to staff a substantial and broad-based expansion by relying on little more than the unfortunate research students of the last eight years.

So then there is the second of our reasons for giving security, the political. Though this has much less to do with vulgar humanity and very few academics are political, it strikes as much more important. It is of course probable that, in this country at least, political animals overestimate the prejudice of their opponents: few young radicals would credit the determination to be fair of the profoundly reactionary old knights who sat on the selection boards I once serviced. Those knights would have been as suprised as I was had they later chanced to see young radicals select a patrician. But that there is a significant, perhaps considerable, amount of conscious political bias in selection, and much more unconscious, need not be doubted. Perhaps, when excellence demands as much commitment of the heart as of the head, there are fields in which this is inevitable, even proper. But selection has nothing to do with the benefits of tenure, in fact the reverse; for if tenure is given on political grounds then it militates against academic freedom: tenure becomes bias institutionalized. In fact, in this country certainly, and even in America, the number of political assaults has been extremely small. Given that both ends of the political spectrum are represented among those who enjoy tenure, it is rather remarkable how little advantage of its protection has been taken. It is of course probably true that some Marxists are so convinced by their own theories of the repressive nature of bourgeois society that they exercise great discretion; but if so, then they are saying that tenure is here functionless. Given all these qualifications, it still goes against the grain to reject the political case for tenure. There has of course been plenty of evidence in this country that even well-entrenched tenure is useless before really nasty politicians. Even in Britain the present Secretary of State has publicly asked that institutions whose statutes enshrine tenure should take immediate steps by petitioning for amendments to charters. Those amendments would in effect change the law by the prerogative, without reference to Parliament, and clearly Sir Keith Joseph does not see this survival of absolute monarchy (which has in this century been very beneficial to universities) as archaic. The Americans are right to regard tenure as having been at the least a valuable trip-wire and probably much more; and the political environment in this country could well become more harsh.

The challenge from the right is sometimes on grounds of efficiency, but that usually subsumes motives which are as much related to policy as are criticisms of judges' handling of rape cases, and indeed as purely political as the views of the Socialist Worker Party. It is not particularly alarmist to fear that academics in sensitive subjects might become targets, if they are not already.

Before tenure can be defended, however, it is necessary to acknowledge that there are reasonable objections to it, some of which are academic.

As to the objections, there is one that must be serious. There are enough dons who know of colleagues who are thought to have "retired on the job" but who must have been a little taken aback by the strength of the remarks of the former vice chancellor of Cambridge. But this is in a recently-expanded profession with a low average age. What the devil will it be like if the average age rises by 10 or 15 years? The profession is on weak ground here: it is generally thought to be near impossible to do much about it, as it was with parsons in the last century. This was so long before the Protection of Employment Act enshrined academic working habits.

'New policies do best with new people'

One cure for this particular problem that has been suggested is extended probation. There would be little point in this if this meant no more than say seven years instead of the present three. Even at three years confirmation is commonly almost a formality, and to wait seven years would make formality compulsory. The proposals put by the vice chancellors to universities in February hope to meet this point by substituting "temporary" for "probationary". But does the proposal offer hope of enough improvement? Certainly there would be a lesser danger of unsuitable appointments if tenure were to be granted a few years later, if only statistically. But when the real problem is loss of interest around the age of 50, there will never be certainty of diagnosis a couple of decades earlier. Probation, on temporary appointment, is of course of limited value as an answer to the other problems here discussed. For, there are other understandable objections to tenure. Any degree of permanency must imply an inhibition on change; new policies, it is well known, do best with new people. The less fortunate results of tenure, notably ossification of institutions and of the system as a whole, and perhaps of individuals, are not new.

There are a cluster of related objections, such as the difficulty of establishing new disciplines in static periods, which it would be as fortunate to be able to address not just in the next crisis, but as part of the normal articulation of the system. There is then the newer question that was coming to notice in the seventies, of the desirability of a research career. We have seen that tenure is of less importance in the preservation of the aims of universities than is a real degree of institutional autonomy (which does not have to be at all absolute) coupled to the effective buffering of the system from political and economic markets such as we can best expect from the UGC and research councils. Even if tenure provides more than personal advantages, it is a question whether some limited form of it could not achieve as much public advantage as the present form.

And so to the content of tenure. It is just "what we have we hold"? It is not obvious that it has to be. We have more than once in this century drastically limited the content of tenure. It is difficult now to realize what fierce passions, what invocations of academic freedom against bureaucracy, were aroused by the introduction of the FSSU. Make no mistake, it seriously reduced the value of life tenure: it reduced incomes in the last third of professional life, deprived heads of departments of academic control, and denied bench-space, officers, secretaries to dons who would have made use of them. An ex-vice-chancellor remarked the other day that you realize what retirement means when you have to buy all your own stamps.

The introduction of a retirement age entailed certain costs and losses: for few systems are wholly bad. The foundations at present do something to mitigate the losses by enabling scholars to complete projects in retirement. We should, and it will be suggested easily could, do more. But the effects of this major abridgment of tenure were, overall, so strongly beneficial as to call for no discussion here.

There has been a second, possibly less drastic, curtailment of tenure over the last twenty odd years. This is the extensive abolition of permanent headships of departments. This also was regarded as outrageous by some professors, sometimes on the ground that it would increase the power of vice chancellors and of the bureaucracy, sometimes that it was an invasion of academic rights. Conditions have so changed that it would be hard to test the former hypothesis, but it seems in general to be clear that senior scholars have benefited by and welcome the new rules. Nor has it been claimed that departments have suffered, nor scholarship at large.

There was a third curtailment, when numbers of Oxbridge colleges, around 40 years ago, began to award their fellowships for fixed terms. The effects of this were soon obscured by the financial need to attach university posts, (which carried tenure), to the fellowships, and is of interest here chiefly as showing that the content of tenure has come under sharp scrutiny in the places of tradition, and that precedents have been created.

Many of the benefits produced by these curtailments, (except possibly the last), came from an improvement of the balance of power between youth and age. A similar improvement, mainly for quite different reasons, has twice greatly favoured youth in recent times. First, in the post-war expansion of 1945–8 and second by the expansion of th sixties; and notably in the new universities. Today, no-one doubts the great benefits to the whole of education of the first expansion. There are senses in which younger scholars then created the present system, which as a model of efficiency and economy and even of scholarship has some claims to being the best size for size in the world. The second, sixties, expansion is now under some criticism. Some of its excesses have no doubt caused a pause in political support and made possible cuts in resources; some of the provisions and some of the appointments were no doubt unwise. But none of this leads ministers, or indeed much considered opinion to deny that the expansions as a whole and the work of the young men who largely carried them out, was a major gain, socially and academically.

At the moment, however, young men have precious little to hope for, from any potential government. There are too many alternative priorities within education alone, even if resources were to be made available. The profession will have to do something itself, if it is not to stagnate. Unreformed tenure is probably the greatest obstacle that now faces the young.

If the prospect of having a more limited material security were a common expectation, then it would not only be less appalling in itself, but there would also be more escape-ladders. There would be the public benefits of greater mobility above the age of 40, and fewer penalties for giving the young early responsibility. It would be more easy to make use of the vigorous old. Probably more important, it would make the whole of professional life more flexible, and the whole of institutional life less bound by past decisions, because it would be less difficult to give responsibility to people suited to immediate needs. If new policies deserve new people, new people deserve to be able to choose their teams. Any reform of academic tenure would be more palatable if it were part of a general reform of the career structure of the professional classes.

All this could be obtained, it is suggested below, without depriving professionals of basic security, the need for which is one of the main causes of personal and institutional ossification. The chief losers would be the successful whose level of security, but not usually of income, would fall: but the successful are those who can best look after themselves without the protection of social structures. Other losers might be successful dissidents. They would not have to starve for their opinions and, in a moderate country at least, would find a more open professional life better able to absorb and so to protect them.

Comparing the past with the present

It is rather unfortunate that some of the best known working models of flexibility are to be found in the armed forces and the police, if only because not all might think these professions conspicuously responsive.

If academic tenure is to be reduced from "what we have we hold" to a more manageable and defensible content, what are the principles to be considered? Without appealing to myths about mediaeval scholarly poverty it is worth looking at the provision at the ancient universities at the height of their eminence in the decades before 1914. The normal provision was the fellowship, almost always equal in power and in pay, which was tenable for life. There were few formally prescribed duties. There were then a series of college offices, some of which carried substantial emoluments, others only powers or duties. These offices, (the headship apart) were normally temporary and did not affect subsequent pay. There were various similar posts in the university of which the proctorship, of considerable power but held only for a year, was the archetype. Chairs were of little importance, often even financially.

Much of this sort of provision can be traced in the whole universities system today. There is universal life tenure in a proportion of emoluments and there are various temporary offices such as deanships and chairmanships. There are no prescribed duties in the final period of possession (retirement). The most perceptible difference is the detailed differentiation in emoluments. For juniors there is elaborate petty grading, studied and pursued also roughly in inverse proportion to academic eminence. Since there is an effect a career-grade (and given a drop in pay at retirement) there is however a rough comparability to the classical fellowship.

The senior posts, today, are permanent, and so are the increased emoluments, so that a basic equality between scholars is not found in the modern university. There are many good reasons for this, but it is worth noting that a basic equality has been seen as excellent; and so seen in quite recent times. The equality had, for instance, the advantage of reducing the need for the immense administrative effort that is today put into determining our differentiations and promotions.

Clearly a key feature of both ancient and modern systems provides a first element in the content of tenure: emolument of life. Today, only the Civil Service has it absolutely in real terms, but academics enjoy it in principle, and remarkably much in practice. It may be argued by idealists that few societies are rich enough to provide professionals with a private income from middle age; and that in our society, which is forced or chooses to leave a Victorian proportion of the population in at least relative poverty, professionals should not ask for it.

There is then tenure in time. At present, posts are normally said to be full-time to retiring age (with limited prohibitions, not always very effective, on outside employment, at least on paid employment). There has been an allowance, (now eroded and at risk) for unspecified research, which is not invariably keenly pursued. Perhaps, if the rate of pay in which tenure lay were to be reduced, there would be a case for reducing the time demanded. That might make easier some of the present problems with the funding and monitoring of undirected research, with the control of consultancies and with voluntary work. As with compulsory retirement, there could be disbenefits and the question would be how great were the compensations. At all events, a second principle might be to sever the strict link of tenure with time, and to permit a blurring of the distinctions between full-time and part-time, active and retired.

There is then the tenure of status. We have seen that this is not traditional. We are well accustomed to see deans or examiners revert. The preeminence of the chair was an importation from Germany, at a time when the fellowship system appeared unreformable. The case is now different but we have not fully re-examined the continuing need for permanent hierarchy. To the extent that we have, we have rejected the full German tradition, as with the end of tenure in the headship of departments.

If we could go further, we might ease, although not of course eliminate, many problems of subject are institutional ossification that bring such criticism on the profession today. There is an old joke in America, where the grant of tenure is so much more an event in an academic career: "Well, you could have tenure, but the college can't guarantee the salary". The joke, cruelly relevant at this present time, works on the assumption that tenure without remuneration is worthless. While seeing the crude force of this, it is worth noticing that tenure of status does in fact have a worth independent of the stipend.

These then are the principles on which the suggested reform rests. The reform would consist, broadly, of a division of each individual's emoluments and status into two levels; one no more generous than a decent minimum for a scholar would suggest, but held for life – "permanent and pensionable", with duties specified perhaps only in respect of certain periods of the week or year. The second level – unlimited in amount but held for a fixed period with duties as agreed – "contract". The two levels are not descriptions of two different classes of individuals as in the "established" and "non-established" posts proposed by the CVCP, but apply to each individual. The concept of retirement would appear only in that from time to time an age would be selected beyond which no duties would be required of the individual's permanent level of tenure.

Deciding on the age for retirement

No doubt at that point some rights such as voting powers and bench-space would also come under consideration, but in principle that consideration could be entirely separate. But generally there would be an age perceived colloquially as that of retirement. With the advances in medical care, there might be a case for setting this age very high. The chief losses inflicted by retirement are often care of undergraduates, basic teaching to first years, and committment to the ethos and standards of an institution. Many academics are fully capable of providing all these well into great age, and some at present actually do so.

There might again be a case for setting the age quite low, say 50. That would allow the person whose vigour no longer extended to original thought, who was disappointed or who was not a "college man" to move off to commerce, consultancy, charity or some other contribution. It might clear the air in some common-rooms and allow to the original but inhibited a ration of *lebensraum*.

The prospect facing the aspirant academic would then look something like this. After a preliminary period which need not, for present purposes, differ from the present sort of informal probation endured by research students, the aspirant would as now, find it worth applying for a permanency. Since this would be not less permanent than at present, the selection might properly involve greater care than at present and might take hints from the Civil Service Commissioners.

This first appointment may perhaps best be seen (and not merely for antiquarian reasons) as a college fellowship, the entry into the clerisy. The real salary, which would be retainable unchanged for life, might reasonably be near the bottom of the lecturer scale. The duties might cover the equivalent of say three days a week for 10 months of the year. Their specification would have to be general enough to cover the next thirty odd years, but that would be no innovation.

This first level of appointment, the fellowship, is a simple concept. The second level, contract, is more complex. Essentially it is a term appointment which is open normally only to fellows, (or which carries a fellowship). Theoretically, every increment of responsibility could be the subject of a separate contract. A university that had responsibilities to distribute, – readerships, examinerships, research posts, deanships, even perhaps committee memberships – could offer contracts for suitable periods and at suitable remuneration payable in addition to the fellowship. In theory the contract, level could be of great variety, giving corresponding scope for extracting the benefits of institutional autonomy and of mitigating the present extreme homogeneity of the university sector. There is at present less difference between Oxbridge and the new university of Ex at Why than there is between the University of California and California State University.

'In practice the options would be constrained'

Thus, in theory it would be possible to cater for the full range of organizational styles. At one extreme, for instance, to erode the concept of the chair to that found in Oxbridge in, say, 1882, and to substitute a highly equalitarian structure in a given department, with contracts for the various functions allotted annually to the fellows so as to produce a structure analogous to a small Oxbridge college of that time. Or at the other extreme to award to single fellow a whole set of long contracts, held *in pluribus* as professor, head of department, director of research, admissions, tutor, and examiner, leaving to the other fellows contracts as tutors to produce a power structure and academic style analogous to a German institute of 1882.

But before yielding overmuch to pleasure or horror at these potentialities, it has to be recognized at once that in practice the options would be much constrained. They would be limited, for instance, first by internal government. Second, planning would have to regard what the clerisy could, or would, offer. Third, the administrative constraints on writing any quantity of new job specifications and rates of emolument would be formidable. Fourth, the Employment Protection Act would have to be complied with, at the least diluting the impermanence of the contract level. Fifth, the whole would still have to fit into much the same pint pot as is provided by the UGC today.

In practice, therefore, the reform would not provide a field-day to the enthusiasts for innovation, relevance and other currently popular nostrums. Nor would so much in the way of familiar norms and values be endangered. The integration of Level 1 and Level 2 would be reduced to something manageable, akin to the joint holding of college fellowships and university lectureships by staff at Oxbridge. The effects of the reform would not be felt in mass change, but at the margin. Even in the most manic phase of the sixties, University College London reckoned that the uncommitted element in its estimates, the planning margin, was about four per cent. Since most planning is incremental, the margin is the right place to have the means of change. This particular reform has the peculiar merits that it does not make change mandatory, and that it leaves the rate of any change infinitely variable. It facilitates: it is power steering rather than an extra hand on the wheel.

What would be essential would be greater imagination at national level. The UGC is already by far the most flexible, imaginative and scholar-oriented national body in the world, and all that would be needed could be an infusion of these qualities at the DES (and an appreciation of them at the Treasury). Even today's DES might be persuaded that the *quid pro quo* for improving the planning and productivity of the sector should be a less attachment to norms and standard indices and a little more cash at the margin. For marginal improvements in right directions, there might even be marginal moves back towards the fabled attitudes and understandings of the days when the UGC dealt direct with one or two outstanding Oxbridge men in the Treasury.

Even if reform were adopted almost immediately, say in five years' time, and its implementation attempted to preserve the expectations of all those then in the profession, how soon could any significant change be detected? Even if expansion began to resume in five years' time it would be, say, fifteen years before more than half the profession had been appointed as fellows, and no doubt much longer before half the senior posts were held on limited term.

When in 1852 Mark Pattison called for reform, he did not call for Parliamentary direction, "Given us leave to do something" he said. That was indeed almost all that the 1854 Act did do and it was sufficient to set some rather ridiculous corporations on the road to distinction. The universities today can give themselves leave to do something: they start this time from so excellent a base that they can hardly fail to produce a new distinction. Without external compulsion.

The author is administrator of the Society for Research in Higher Education.

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and Geoffrey Strickland proposes reforms to the degree awards system

A way out of the conventional maze

The future of the provincial universities is uncertain and God alone knows whether we are on the way up or the way down. We may find ourselves increasingly dependent on local industry or – what is worse – local government. The very nature of undergraduates' membership of their university may also be about to change. They may soon no longer be members of a single university throughout their undergraduate career but wandering scholars like many of those in the United States and on the continent of Europe. The already existing arrangement of "credit transference" will enable them to take their degree in a number of different places and, according to those who have proposed the change, study each course in their degree in the place most appropriate to their needs and interests.

One hopes, naturally, that this will be the consequence and that the other proposed reforms will also justify satisfaction, though neither the experience of academic change in the last 20 years nor the present arguments for change inspire unswerving confidence. Mr Gerald Fowler, for example, writing (*The New Universities Quarterly, 36.2, 1982*) on "The Imperative for change" points out the shortcomings of the Robbins report of 1963 and their observable consequences. Among them are the failure to define coherently what counts as higher education and the inappropriateness for particular courses of study of the five GCE passes and two A levels which for Robbins constituted eligibility for a course leading to a university degree and on which its most important statistical projections were based.

Mr Fowler is less pessimistic, however, about the various proposals for further change today. He notes approvingly, for example, that the American universities are always in "a state of Heraclitan flux, responding to new needs and demands . . ." and he reminds us that in "medieval and renaissance Germany wandering between universities was the norm rather than the exception . . ", as if that should make it more acceptable here and now.

Overall comparisons between the universities of different countries are misleading. It all depends on particular places and disciplines. Yet British universities have usually until now enjoyed one practical advantage – practical in so far as it has civilizing consequences – which French and American universities have not.

British undergraduates who take their degree in a university department or faculty are examined by the department of faculty as a whole. British examiners' meetings, with their statutorily appointed external examiners and their hours of deliberation over borderline cases, are the wonder of visiting French and Americans for whom the examining process is simple and mechanical.

American or French university examiners (except, possibly, in the French *concours d'état*) are answerable to nobody, either in their grading of examination answers or of work submitted for continuous assessment. Students are at the mercy of their judgment alone and the relationship of student to teacher, accordingly, one of constant and excessive deference. If British academic life is generally less authoritarian than in other countries, less easily dominated by intellectual fashion (which we hear constantly deplored), one explanatin may lie in the way we examine and judge our undergraduates.

Conservative misgivings are unlikely, however, to hold up what Fowler calls "imperative reforms". More effective in impeding change, usually, is the collective resistance of professionally dominated senates representing different vested interests. My own present suggestion for reform has the advantage that it could be implemented in the present university system just as easily as within the new system my fellow reformers would like to see.

The model for undergraduate and for, postgraduate study I am proposing exists already in the Cambridge Tripos. An undergraduate degree is taken in two stages, the first usually lasting two years, the second one year, in either the same discipline or two quite different – says English and anthropology, a combination warmly recommended in Downing College by F. R. Leavis.

A tripos system, adopted by universities throughout the United Kingdom, would presumably allow "credit transference" and the migration of undergraduates without necessarily incurring the collection of "credits" and "units" of the kind dispensed in America and France. Examinations could still go on being held as in the past. It would impose no greater limitation on the freedom of individual departments and universities than the proposed credit transference scheme itself and would be conducive to the required uniformity.

I also suggest that the inherited absurdity of British degree titles, varying as they do from place to place and about which Mr Fowler has some properly stringent things to say, should give way to one that reflects more immediately a graduate's precise attainments and expertise. The absurdity of the present degree awarding system is that graduates are actively prevented by the conventions, after completing one course of nominally undergraduate study, from embarking on another.

Why should it not be possible for students who have taken Part I of their degree in English and Part II in French to go on to take a part III in philosophy or classics and receive financial aid to do so? Under present arrangements, they can go on and take an MA in many universities but only by following a course in one of the disciplines they have already studied. They cannot, except at their own expense and in their own time go on to learn a new language.

In the United States, arrangements are more humane and rational. The graduate in the graduate school will often earn "credit" by following courses nominally taken by undergraduates, as well as those reserved for the graduate school itself. A former chairman of the department of classics at Santa Barbara began the study of Greek as a graduate student after majoring in English literature.

This is not to disparage graduate courses which properly belong within a graduate school or which could be taken as Part III but not Part I or II of a university degree. There are many such courses on offer, no doubt, in Britain today. But there are also many that have been simply cooked up at departmental meetings with the tacit or avowed understanding that they will attract enough students to change the staff-student ratio sufficiently to earn the department the right to add to its staff or ward off the threat of closure. The content, the amount of time devoted to study and the amount of reading required in British MA courses compare, on the whole, unfavourably with those in American graduate schools. The need they satisfy is far too often economic and political rather than intellectual. There are, of course, distinguished exceptions.

In many disciplines – certainly in the two I know at first hand, English and modern languages – there is a limit to the time that can be profitably spent listening to lectures and writing essays for supervisions. The fact that the limit is commonly ignored has a great deal to do with the crisis in English studies discussed in a recent article (*THES, February 2, 1983*).

Educated students of literature would do well, when they have finished their three or four years of study to go on to other things – the study of history, of another language and literature, of philosophy or classics. How many academics today have the reading knowledge of French, Italian, German, Latin and Greek of the progenitor of modern English studies, Matthew Arnold?

The study of the disciplines and literatures I have listed will inevitably be conducive to mutual enrichment and enlightenment. The student of French is a poorer student of French for knowing little or nothing of European history and the same can almost certainly be said for combinations of similarly related studies in the natural and social sciences.

A degree-awarding system which allowed and encouraged enrichment of this kind would serve a multiplicity or beneficial purposes. Not only would it be conducive to the emergence of highly-educated people whose culture and linguistic skills compared favourably with those of their counterparts in Japan, in Europe and in America. The presence of educated graduates following undergraduate courses would have a tonic effect also on the conduct of tutorials and seminars. It would encourage the assumption of intellectual equality and the justified corresponding intellectual courtesy which are among the traditional legacies of the British university system.

The degree awarding system could be a simple one and uniform throughout the country – a BA for two parts of a tripos or its equivalent; an MA for anything after that. Graduates seeking employment might be able to say that they held a BA in French from Reading or an MA in French, history, economics and sociology from various universities. The opportunity to extend the range of qualifications would remain open, needless to say, throughout a graduate's lifetime.

The end that the simple machinery I propose would serve is the fostering of a more educated élite than is possible normally under present British arrangements. An élite occupying the crucial places in the professions, universities and schools and qualified by its training to respond to the unforeseeable needs of the future in the way no present machinery can. "Elite" may sound an offensive word. I could perhaps make it sound more acceptable by saying that I meant by this what I believe Leavis meant when he spoke of the need to "create a public that politicians have to fear and respect" and I would include among these, as I think he would too, the academic politicians.

The author is reader in French in the University of Reading. This is a shorter version of an article to appear soon in The New Universities Quarterly.

Replacing the Fringe?

This year's National Student Drama Festival (at Bretton Hall College, April 7–14) displayed a marked shift in emphasis from festivals of recent years. The "experimental" sub-Godot piece, invariably performed in whiteface, was mercifully absent; instead there was serious concentration on the intelligent text, be it written or devised. There was also the emergence of a number of actors, writers and directors who, surely, will become important names.

The Guildhall School of Music and Drama produced an exciting discovery in Carl Sternheim's comedy, *Die Hose*. Written in 1911, the play is superficially a coach party farce – the attractive wife of a nondescript civil servant draws attention to herself when her knickers fall down in public. She is then wooed by an aristocrat and a barber who become lodgers in her flat. Her husband, aggressively mediocre and proud of it, emerges triumphant in the end.

The plot sounds none too promising but the text, adapted by director Jenny Killick (who is shortly to join the Traverse Theatre) is crisp and witty with a dark, disturbing undertow. Elements which later found expression in Nazism lie just below the surface.

The production has immense cohesion of style. It also has music, directed by Ally Kessler, which wittily counterpoints, rather than supplements, the production; and a magnificent comedy performance by Simon Beale as the civil servant. One is pressed to think of any actor who could match him in the part.

Die Hose will soon be seen in London and, later, in Edinburgh. It is a production which had people thumbing through reference books to find out more about Carl Sternheim. Few companies can ever boast of that sort of achievement.

One of us (Manchester Umbrella Theatre Company) was one of four monologues presented at the festival. Written, through improvization, by Jacqui Shapiro, it tells how an Asian girl leaves the family shop to seek fame and fortune and how, in a delicate scene at an audition, she becomes reconciled with her own cultural background. Full of sharp insights and beautifully honed lines, it is performed by Feroza Syal, an actress with an astonishing comic range. She not only produces a series of distinct characters on stage but she plays them so that they interact with each other.

The most controversial production of the festival was the musical, *Chicago*, performed by the Birmingham School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art. Many of the students who cheered the first night seemed a little uneasy about it in the cold light of day for it was unabashed entertainment, without Commitment or Deep Meaning. It was also a very uneven production, but its two leads, Amanda Dainty and Catherine Terry, gave pretty sassy performances.

Last year Mark Sproston (Manchester Umbrella) had three productions in which to demonstrate his considerable gifts as an actor, particularly his remarkable voice, and his ability to dominate his space on stage. This year he had only Pandarus in *Troilus and Cressida*, but it was enough for him to carry off the Best Actor award. Sproston could walk into, and enhance, any company.

There was so much to admire in this festival. There was only one complete failure out of 16 productions, and even that, Swansea University's bizarre version of Middleton's *A Trick to Catch the Old One*, performed in thermal underwear with a circus motif, was at least an attempt to resurrect a play not seen for three centuries.

In their summing up, the judges (James Fenton, Bill Alexander and Susannah York) made the point that the NSDF has now taken over from the Edinburgh Fringe as the place to show new talent. It is a view reinforced by the high standard of this year's entries and by the large number of professionals who felt it worthwhile to make the trip to Wakefield to see shows and conduct workshops and discussions.

Mike Lawrence

Mike Lawrence is a freelance writer and broadcaster whose plays have won two NSDF writing awards in the past.



St Paul's from Ludgate Circus, a photograph taken in 1906 by the American-born photographer Alvin Langdon Coburn, an exhibition of whose work can be seen at the Walker Art Gallery in Liverpool until May 31. In the catalogue to Coburn's one-man show at the Royal Photographic Society in 1906, George Bernard Shaw described him as "one of the most accomplished and sensitive artist-photographers now living".

A festival of Britten

Benjamin Britten's chamber operas enjoyed the frequent attention of professionals until the mid-1970s but since the composer's death in 1976 productions of *The Rape of Lucretia* and *Albert Herring* have all but disappeared from this country's opera houses. Happily, colleges have been quick to fill the gap and during the last three years, I have seen two student stagings of *Herring*, three of *Lucretia*, a *Turn of the Screw* and even Britten's penultimate television opera, *Owen Wingrave* – in effect a mini-festival which Radio London recently acknowledged by broadcasting three performances by the Guildhall School, the Royal College and the Royal Academy as part of its opera week.

This in itself was a tribute to the high musical standards prevailing currently in London's music colleges, for these operas, though compact in scale, are far from easy to sing or play. *Albert Herring* has an illustrious history of professional performance (the Komische Oper in East Berlin clocked up 85 repetitions of its famous production) and demands ideally a close-knit ensemble of actor-singers with experience of comedy. This genre of acting generally tends to pose problems for novice opera singers, but the characters of *Albert Herring* are painted in the primary colours of comedy and prove less of a burden to the producer than the psychological complexities of Countess Almaviva, Don Giovanni or Sir John Falstaff. Albert himself comes closest to the realms of human comedy, for his life is blighted by a domineering mother, by his own shyness and chastity and by an emancipation which might have ended (as did Isidore in the opera's source, *Le Rosier de Madame Husson* by de Maupassant) in a fatal fit of delirium tremens. In the mock-funereal threnody for Albert's "death" Britten takes the music to the brink of tragedy.

At the Royal Academy, Philip Ball highlighted Albert's dilemma with an intelligent portrayal of his more serious side. He flouted Pearsian tradition by presenting a grocer's boy, slow-witted and conscientious, cruelly aware of the embarrassing spectacle he is required to make of himself as King of the May. Among his tormentors, Elisabeth Woolett's imperious Lady Billows, Christine Dix's ferocious spinster Florence and Anthony Rich's pompous Mayor Upfold nicely caught the exaggerated foibles of Eric Crozier's caricatures and Susan Bullock's Miss Wordsworth twittered nervily through her *colaratura* flights of fancy. Stefan Janski's lively direction of his youthful actors – especially strong on the depiction of the characters' different ages – was complemented by Nicholas Cleobury's verve and expertise in the pit. Even though some sections of the music, and particularly the musical jokes, have worn thin, the performance justified *Albert Herring's* unique position as the sole comic survivor in the postwar international operatic repertoire.

Toward the end of April, the Royal Academy played host to its Royal Scottish counterpart, who brought *The Rape of Lucretia* to the RAM's Sir Jack Lyons Theatre in an original production by John Lawson Graham and Gerry Kitching (designer). Of Britten's operas this is the one whose lasting worth I would seriously question. Stravinsky might have made something of the libretto's static, oratorio-like construction but I doubt whether he would have touched Ronald Duncan's self-consciously arty verse, with its unpalatably "rich" imagery and its undercurrent of social values riddled with sexual, racial and class prejudice. One pities the singers attempting to deliver this catalogue of solecisms with any conviction, but it was a credit to the RSAM's students that they barely flinched: Henry Lankester declaimed the Male Chorus's narrative with almost unwanted clarity and projected his music with urgent phrasing and heroic tone. Eleanor Bennett's evenly produced *mezzo* and equally clear diction lent dignity to an already noble portrait of Lucretia's suffering and shame and Peter Thomson's histrionically rampant Tarquinius profited from unstinting use of a potential dramatic baritone. The producer drew considered acting performances from Scott Cooper, Jonathan Hawkins, Lynn Anderson, Alison Maguire and Jane O'Brien, Leonard Hancock brought his experience to bear on the best parts of the score: Lucretia's "Orchid" aria and the moving scene of her confession and suicide were beautifully accompanied by the RSAM's instrumental group.

Hugh Canning

ARTS

MIKE LAWRENCE on this year's NSDF; HUGH CANNING on student productions of Britten's operas; STEPHEN BROOK on the Cambridge Poetry Festival.

Reading to each other

Skies of an Aegean blue welcomed the arrivals at this year's Cambridge Poetry Festival. Appropriately so, since the central theme this year was Greek poetry. Rex Warner and Peter Levi contributed translations to bilingual readings from Seferis, whose work, together with Cavafy's, was discussed by various panels. Italy too was well represented, with tributes to Vittorio Sereni and Eugenio Montale. Franco Fortini read their poems as well as his own in a grave rhythmic staccato voice that kept the Cambridge Union Chamber rapt with attention.

The great strength of this festival is that it is truly international. They'd come from all over: Christopher Middleton from Texas, Yuna Moritz from Moscow, André du Bouchet from France. On the first day the hallways resounded with cries of recognition as poets, usually separated by continents and oceans, greeted and embraced each other. Michael Hamburger was the hardest worked of all the poets present, doing double duty both as reader of his own work and as translator of half the poets of Europe.

The English faculty of the local university, with a few exceptions, was conspicuous by its absence, demonstrating yet again that as far as dons are concerned, there's no poet like a dead one. Terry Eagleton led a panel of Oxbridge dons who discussed the need for a political, or at least a public, poetry. There was little disagreement among the like-minded panel, and it was only when members of the audience mounted their hobby-horses that an ill-tempered debate got under way.

Sadly the general public, that elusive body, was also thin on the ground. Too often poets were reading to each other, confirming the impression that contemporary poetry, though less cryptic and more accessible than its detractors would have us believe, nourishes only a tiny circle of enthusiasts. A *Bread & Roses* reading, distinguished by Frankie Armstrong's irresistible songs, did attract a sizable crowd, mostly women, attract a sizeable crowd, mostly women, but many vanished after the reading. First the first time, the festival shared the union premises, and there were times when a Fringe event proved more stimulating than an official one. The rivalry between official and Fringe seemed a healthy one, with competing events complementing each other and broadening the festival's appeal.

The Sunday evening reading focused on the thirties. Sir William Empson, who for years has been masquerading as somewhat dotty, showed he was nothing of the kind. Even though often inaudible, as if his mouth were full of nails, he read his own work splendidly, especially "Missing Dates". David Gascoyne made a welcome appearance, reading his surrealist poems, though Jonathan Griffin inexplicably ignored the theme and read excessively from his most recent work. There was self-indulgence too from Elaine Ives-Cameron, who devised a proprietorial lecture on Sylvia Plath that sent me scurrying back to the bar after 15 minutes. In the bar the gregarious Eddie Linden made the rounds embracing all and sundry, though the rest of the Irish contingent, including Michael Longley and Derek Mahon, were less volatile. The willowy Fibankian figure of John Ash was dispatched to the chamber to report on Tim Souster's electronic composition *Waste Land Music II*, especially commissioned by the festival. On returning he declared it to be "like a nosebleed".

Although this four-day gathering was an invaluable opportunity to hear poetry of all styles from all parts of the world, many poets did themselves a disservice by reading in a droning monotone. There is a sense in which all poetry can and should be performed, so that the vocal drama of language itself brings the poems to life. The best readers did exactly that, whether it was James Fenton reciting "The Skip" by heart, or Tony Harrison drawing every nuance from "Them & [uz]", or Hans Magnus Enzensberger declaiming his brilliant elusive narratives.

Stephen Brook

Stephen Brook has edited "The Oxford Book of Dreams", to be published in the autumn.

Events

Continuing exhibitions:

Until May 17. Library, University of Warwick. *Ten Twentieth-Century Houses.*

Until May 19. Bloomsbury Gallery, Institute of Education, University of London. Malcolm Morris sculpture; Pamela Anderson painting; Jill Marschner woven tapestries.

Until May 22. Side Photographic Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne. Bert Hardy: photographs from the Hulton Picture Library.

Until May 22. Ferens Gallery, Hull. *Hull Punks*: portraits. Photographs by Paul Barton.

Until May 27. Library, University of East Anglia. *Private Views*: portraits and self-portraits.

Until May 29. Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Tolly Cobbold Eastern Arts Fourth National Exhibition.

Until June 1. Guy Museum and Art Gallery, Bristol. *Landscape in Britain 1650–1950.*

Until June 4. Hatton Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne. Lawrence Gowing Retrospective (reviewed in *THES* 15/4/83).

Until June 11. Impressions Gallery, York. *Floods of Light*: flash photography 1887–1981.

Until July 25. Yorkshire Sculpture Park, Bretton Hall College. Eighteen works by Roy Kitchin.

Events:

Tonight and tomorrow. Department of Drama, University of Manchester. *Female Transport* by Steve Gooch.

May 16. Arts Centre, University of Warwick. *Celine and Julie Go Boating* (Jacques Rivette, 1974).

May 17. University of Surrey. *Elvis and the Colonel*, a play by Tony Phillips.

May 17. Turner Sims Concert Hall, University of Southampton. Takashi Shimuzu (violin) and Gordon Back (piano): Tartini, Beethoven and Saint-Saëns.

May 17 to 21. Arts Centre, University of Warwick. Medieval Players present *Gargantua*, adapted from Rabelais.

May 17 to May 21. Theatre Underground, University of Essex. Roger Howard's new play *Partisans*.

May 18 to May 21. Coventry Cathedral, Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic Music Society present *Godspell*.

May 18 to June 11. Contact Theatre, Manchester. *Pepper's Ghost*, a new play by Andy Rashleigh.

May 19 to May 21. Gulbenkian Studio, University of Newcastle. Paines Plough present Tony Marchan'ta play *Welcome Home*, about soldiers returning from the Falklands.

May 19 to May 31. Cinema, Triangle Centre, Birmingham. *Heat and Dust* (Merchant-Ivory, 1982).

May 20. Great Hall, University of Surrey. Martin Hughes (piano) Haydn and Brahms recital. Part of university's celebration of Brahms's 150th anniversary.

May 21. Arts Centre, University of Essex. *I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang* (Leroy, 1942).

May 24 and 25. Arnolfini, Bristol. *Dance Alliance*: a new dance and music collaboration between Mary and James Fulkerson.

May 25 to May 28. Studio, Triangle, Birmingham. Studio Company presents C. P. Taylor's *Good*.

May 25 to May 28. Arts Centre, University of Warwick. Drama society in Erdman's *The Suicide*.

May 26. ICA, London. *Who's Laughing at Whom?* A discussion on situation comedies.

May 26 to May 28. Gulbenkian Theatre, University of Kent. Drama society in Brecht's *The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui*.

May 26 to May 28. Arts Centre, York. Tembe Theatre Company presents *Bitermilk*, by David Clough.

May 30 to June 4. Palace Theatre, Manchester. Northern Ballet Theatre: *Alice in Wonderland*.

June 1. Museum of London. London Baroque in a concert of English 17th-century music.

June 5. Gulbenkian Theatre, University of Kent. Haydn Orchestra Wind Ensemble: Haydn, Dvořák, Mozart.

BOOKS

A difficulty with ordinary living

by Richard Gray

Robert Lowell: a biography
by Ian Hamilton
Faber, £12.50
ISBN 0 571 13045 3
Robert Lowell: nihilist as hero
by Vereen M. Bell
Harvard University Press, £14.00
ISBN 0 674 77585 6

"Alas, I can only tell my own story," wrote Robert Lowell in one of his last poems. This remark, made perhaps with slightly disingenuous humility, could be said to sum up his work. The disingenuousness, such as it is, stems from the fact that, whatever doubts Lowell might occasionally have had about making the story of his life the story of his poetry, he did seriously believe, most of the time, that this story needed to be told – that it was worth not merely remembering but reimagining and recreating. For this, his good friend and fellow poet Elizabeth Bishop envied him:

> I feel [she wrote to him] I could write in as much detail about my uncle Artie, say – but what would be the significance? Nothing at all . . . Whereas all you have to do is put down the names! And the fact that it seems significant, illustrative, American etc. gives you, I think, the confidence you display . . . In some ways you are the luckiest poet I know.

For Bishop the source of this good fortune lay in the sheer splendour of Lowell's background, the fact that he was descended from two distinguished New England families. But, as Ian Hamilton indicates in *Robert Lowell: a biography*, two other things were quite as important: his characteristically American tendency to see himself as a representative of his culture, and his willingness – or rather his determination – to cast himself in the role of scapegoat.

Lowell's determination to accept this role, to challenge and confront rather than simply accept, was evident from quite early on. His mother, Hamilton tells us, was a formidable woman who informed her son when he was still a child that he was the only man in the house: his father, on the other hand, was a well-intentioned, easygoing, and essentially feeble man, who was persuaded by his wife to give up the naval career he loved and then mocked and despised for doing so. As a boy, Lowell seems to have shared his mother's contempt for his father and been captivated by her argumentative jousting, her delight in wit and wordplay, and her obsession with all things military. In every way, she seems to have encouraged her son's natural combativeness: so that by the time Lowell was ready to go to school he was, by his own account, "thick-witted, narcissistic, thuggish" and generally feared and avoided by his contemporaries. It was his frighteningly unkempt appearance, apparently, as well as his challenging manner, that earned him the nicknames of "Caliban" and "Caligula" – which, shortened to "Cal", were to stay with him for the rest of his life. And it was these characteristics too that enabled him to dominate the few other people with whom he could find some common ground – the common ground usually being that they were almost as unpopular as he was.



Robert Lowell with Elizabeth Hardwick in 1960.

Towards the end of Hamilton's biography, Norman Mailer is quoted as saying that Lowell, in his opinion, "had the most disconcerting mixture of strength and weakness". The weakness manifested itself in these early years in Lowell's uneasy relationship with his mother, his susceptibility to her influence; while the strength came out, in his youth and later, in the sheer power of his commitments, the way he would choose a particular goal and then pursue it with demonic energy. At the age of fifteen, for example, Lowell decided to transform himself from a lout to an intellectual. "It was astonishing to see such focus," one of his friends of this time recalled later, "he created himself as an intellect, as a creative spirit." In order to confirm the metamorphosis, he chose new colleagues who were bullied and, in effect, enslaved just as his earlier companions had been. The objects of his worship were now God and Art; and, with the help of one of his teachers, the poet Richard Eberhart, he began to write turgid pieces of prose and poetry in celebration of both deities. Eberhart, according to Hamilton, seems to have thought of his strange, gifted pupil as a possessed being; Lowell's mother, who never quite reconciled herself to her son's interest in what she called "the emotional excitement of poetry," was becoming convinced that he was seriously unstable; and, in a sense, the worst fears of both were confirmed when, in the course of an argument, Lowell struck his father, knocking him to the ground.

It was in order to place some distance between him and his parents after this episode, as well as continue his apprenticeship as a poet, that Lowell was despatched to the South, to work under the guidance of John Crowe Ransom and Allen Tate. The move, as Hamilton indicates, was of inestimable importance to him. The atmosphere in Tate's house particularly was intensely literary ("In every room . . . there's a typewriter," complained one visitor, "and at every typewriter there sits a genius."); and in response to it, as well as under the pressure of these New Critical influences, Lowell began writing a new kind of poetry – Latinate, highly wrought, and intentionally difficult. It was perhaps also due to this new environment that Lowell's religious beliefs finally took a turn for the worse. Not long after he had married the writer Jean Stafford, he was received into the Roman Catholic Church. The commitment to Catholicism was, for a time, as complete and obsessive as his earlier commitments had been; and it was reflected in his work which became preoccupied by the contrast between, on the one hand, the inward and fragmentary nature of the New England and American traditions and, on the other, the serenity and coherence of the traditional Catholic order.

In retrospect, the poems of this period – collected together, eventually, in *Land of Unlikences* (1944) and *Lord Weary's Castle* (1946) – seem to be the products of the will rather than belief. The language is packed and feverish, the syntax contorted, the imagery disruptive; all is barely kept in control by the formal patterns of the verse. The voice that issues from this, learned partly from Tate, is notable for its chilly passionateness, its icy bitterness and determination: like an unwilling disciple, the poet seems to be trying to force himself into accepting the rigours of an inherited form and faith. For all the fierceness of his initial conversion, in fact, Lowell was too much and irrevocably a part of New England – too solitary, introspective, and individualist – to be comfortable as a Catholic or, indeed, stay a Catholic for very long; and it was only his rage for order that made him try for a while to will himself into submission to its demands. "The only obligation which I have a right to assume is to do at any time what I think right": that remark made by another great New England individualist, Thoreau, might well have acted as a motto for Lowell – a point which is underlined by the fact that it was about this time he performed his own act of civil disobedience. For, believing that the Allies were ending up by waging "a war without quarter or principles," Lowell refused to serve in the army and was imprisoned for several months.

On being released, Lowell went to live with his wife in Maine. Gradually, he was acquiring a considerable reputation. As his public eminence increased, however, his private life began to disintegrate. His marriage slowly collapsed; and, as far as his own personal behaviour was concerned, a pattern was now being established that tended to dominate the remainder of his life. The pattern consisted of two, interwoven threads. On the one hand, there was a series of liaisons with women usually much younger than himself, embarked upon in the belief that he could begin a new life with his new companion; the women invariably remained captivated long after Lowell had lost interest – in effect, they were overpowered by his personality and his dreams just as his schoolboy friends had been, and just as Lowell himself had been overpowered once by the spell of his mother. On the other hand, and more seriously for himself, there were periods of increasing instability, when his drinking would accelerate, his behaviour would become more and more bizarre and manic, and he would have to be temporarily committed to an institution.

"It may be," Lowell wrote once, "that some people have turned to my poems because of the very things that are wrong with me. I mean the difficulty I have with ordinary living." By the time he wrote that, Lowell had had several nervous breakdowns, left the Catholic Church, and married another writer Elizabeth Hardwick. More to the point, perhaps, this difficulty he had with "ordinary living" had helped turn his poetry in a new direction: for in the hope, apparently, that he might resolve his problems he had begun writing, first in prose and then in poetry, about his life and his family. In part, as Hamilton indicates, Lowell was prompted to take this change of direction by his reading of other poets: but in part it seemed a natural course for him to take, not only because of its possible therapeutic function but also because it enabled him to pursue his search for a satisfactory voice and place. In the event, in the poems that were eventually published in *Life Studies* (1959), Lowell discovered not just a medium for expressing his immense, devouring inwardness but a way of fulfilling his desire for spiritual anchorage as well: something that, besides offering him the opportunity for emotional release, described a fleeting sense of stability and order.

As we compare *Life Studies* with the earlier poetry now the contrast could, in fact, hardly be more striking. Gone is the Catholicism; in its place is a different, more muted and ironic, kind of faith, a belief, to use Hamilton's memorable phrase, in "the imaginable moral power of perfect speech". Gone, too, are the tortuous language and elaborate arrangements of line and rhythm; in *their* place are lines that are limpid and flexible, a syntax and idiom that play cunning variations on the colloquial, and rhymes that when they do occur are invariably unexpected and elusive. The poet, it seems, no longer begins with a predetermined structure for his material, but instead tries to discover structure of a kind, and immutability, in the actual processes of remembering and articulating. The only order now tolerated, we surmise, is the order of literature; the poem recreating the experience becomes the one acceptable means of refining and shaping it.

As far as Lowell's status as a poet was concerned, his new departure proved to be an enormous success: as Hamilton shows, *Life Studies* followed by *For the Union Dead* (1964) and *Near the Ocean* (1967) served not merely to consolidate but to enhance his reputation. As a public figure, too, he became more visible and respected: something that was witnessed, among other things, by his involvement in the peace movement and his support for Eugene McCarthy. As far as his own personal life was concerned, however, any therapeutic effect that it might have been hoped his poems would have was painfully lacking: Lowell continued to live on the edge or, as he put it once, "at the point of drowning". In this respect, interestingly enough, he felt that there was a parallel to be drawn between his own character and that of the typical American hero. For both he himself, Lowell suggested, and a character like, say, Ahab in *Moby Dick* were examples of the kind of "fanatical idealist who brings the world down in ruins through some sort of simplicity of mind." Interesting as it is, the parallel is not, I think, quite exact or satisfactory because it tends to leave one crucial fact out of account: that the Lowellian versions of "simplicity of mind" could be extraordinarily knowing, self-conscious to the point of calculation. Another way of putting this would be to say that, while Lowell certainly did tend to bring things down in ruins, this was not done in any rapt, undeliberate fashion. Quite the contrary: as this brief piece of self-analysis and many of his own poems indicate, he was well aware of what he was doing – aware too that, in doing it, he was acting both for himself and as a spokesman for his culture. To that extent, he was not just Ahab but Ishmael as well; or, to use a less purely American analogy, not only Faust but also Mephistopheles.

So, as Hamilton's book abundantly testifies, the state of more or less permanent crisis continued, with further breakdowns, new liaisons, and a third marriage – to Caroline Blackwood. Through most of the crisis, however, Lowell continued to write: first concentrating for seven years on a series of unrhymed and irregular sonnets, collected in books like *Notebook, 1967-1968* (1969) and *The Dolphin* (1973), and then turning for his last collection *Day by Day* (1977) to freer, more varied verse-forms. The sonnets are further proof, if proof is needed, of their creator's belief in the power and efficacy of literature: in an almost manic way, the poet seems to metamorphose all his life into art, to endow his every experience, however trivial, with some sort of structure and durability. They are also proof, I think, of his Americanness: for taken together they seem to offer a contemporary equivalent of "Song of Myself", an epic of self-exploration that has by its very nature to remain unfinished – open-ended, that is, and available to new discoveries. By contrast, the poems in *Day by Day*, although still intensely personal, are elegiac, penitential, and autumnal: in writing them it was as if, as Hamilton puts it, he was "attempting to resolve ancient quarrels" and prepare himself for death.

He was resigned to dying. He knew he was going to die," one friend has said of Lowell in these last years; in 1974 he told another writer, who had suffered a heart attack, that they were both living in "death's shadow"; and again and again he expressed his belief that, like his parents, he would not survive beyond the age of sixty. Events proved him right. With almost excessive neatness, as if he had willed this along with so much of his life, Lowell died in 1977 just six months after his sixtieth birthday and not long after *Day by Day* had been published: his life and his life's work were completed, in fact, at almost exactly the same time.

> "I desire of every writer," Thoreau said, "a simple and sincere account of his own life." "Simple" and "sincere" are not, perhaps, words that we normally associate with a poet as subtle and ironic as Lowell: but in his own way he tried to fulfil Thoreau's demands – by confronting his experience, pursuing the goal of self-discovery, and attempting to achieve some sense of order, however fragile and evanescent, through the activities of memory and reinvention. Ian Hamilton cannot, of course, recover those activities for us, and does not try to: but he does describe, in an immensely lucid, full, and satisfactory way the material, the life that Lowell chose to confront, remember, and reinvent. His book, in fact, has two virtues that Vereen Bell's *Robert Lowell: nihilist as hero* clearly lacks: a sense of the human presence at the centre of Lowell's work and the realization that everything Lowell wrote was shaped by a determination to believe and affirm. The two things, as Hamilton realizes, are related. For it is precisely Lowell's faith in the self that provides the bedrock value, the positive thrust in all his poetry: at times challenged, as in his earlier work, occasionally questioned or qualified, as in the later, but always, incontestably there. "Sometimes everything I write," Lowell admits at the end of *Day by Day*, ". . . seems a snapshot / . . . paralyzed by fact.". "Yet," he continues, "why not say what happened?"
>
> Pray for the grace of accuracy
> Vermeer gave to the sun's
> illumination
> stealing like the tide across the map
> to his girl solid with yearning.
> We are poor passing facts,
> warned by that to give
> each figure in the photograph
> his living name.
>
> The true story of Lowell's life is to be found in the poetry, where each figure is indeed given his living name. Hamilton's book does, however, remind us of the poor passing facts out of which that story was woven and for this, quite simply, he is to be thanked.

Richard Gray is reader in the department of literature at the University of Essex.

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BOOKS

AMERICAN STUDIES

Birth of a system

The Roots of American Bureaucracy, 1830–1900
by William E. Nelson
Harvard University Press, £18.00
ISBN 0674779452

James Madison summed up the problem neatly. In his classic exposition of the principles of American constitutionalism in the tenth *Federalist*, he warned against "an interested and overbearing majority" and concluded that securing "the public good and private rights against the danger of such a faction" was "the great desideratum" of republican government. In framing the Constitution in 1787 the Federalists sought to secure minority rights once and for all within a democratic political system. Yet William Nelson argues that they were by no means fully successful.

A hundred years later Americans were again bedevilled by the problem of protecting private rights against overbearing majorities. Nor does he see this as merely an abstract question of political theory; Nelson takes ideas seriously. Despite the title of his book, he is not writing administrative history; instead he is concerned with intellectual history and sees in intellectual arguments the roots of political practice. In particular, he maintains that out of the late nineteenth-century debate about majoritarianism and minority rights there emerged – through a sort of second Federalist settlement – a new system of modern bureaucratic government.

What frustrated the expectations of the first Federalists was the unforeseen development of a system of national political parties, and Nelson sees party as an ever-present bugbear for American reformers. By the mid-nineteenth century party influence was paramount in government. Even the courts tended to disregard precedent and to base their decisions on "instrumental" notions of the desirable effects of the law, desirable effects being defined by party politicians. It was the antislavery movement which led the reaction against this system, for when slavery became the central issue in national politics "a number of groups, including the least elite of all – the slaves – found that a majoritarian political process failed to provide adequate protection even for the most basic rights". To justify their position, antislavery radicals appealed to timeless principles of human rights, and the spokesmen of the new Republican party consistently spoke in terms of a "higher law". It was this argument which successfully inspired Northerners to fight and win a bloody Civil War, but their principles turned out to be more problematic in peacetime. The higher law failed to offer practical guidance on routine questions of policy as Congress discovered when it debated Reconstruction and the courts when they considered mundane issues like legal tender and New Orleans slaughterhouses.

At the same time, partisanship and political corruption were on the increase. Greatly troubled, the mugwump heirs of the antislavery radicals turned to the new social sciences for guidance in the attempt to re-establish morality in government, and "science" taught them the values of empiricism, categorization, and carefully-structured administration. These, Nelson decides, as the impulses which lay behind civil service reform, the creation of regulatory commissions, the rise of legal formalism, and the professionalization of the bar. The universities played a new role in public affairs, and even Congress came to be dominated by expertise and more elaborate rules. Here were the origins of the modern American bureaucratic state, and they were justified by the new judicial doctrine of "substantive due process". In the legal system reformers found the best defence against majority tyranny.

Substantive due process was a weapon for invalidating any legislative act in which private interests, rich or poor, put the power of government to use for their own ends at the expense of others. Nelson admits that this new system worked in practice to preserve the status quo, but he does not see its advocates as self-serving or amoral; instead he depicts them as idealistic men seeking to use the most up-to-date principles to guarantee individual rights against the dangers of political partisanship and corruption.

For the specialist there is much in Nelson's work which is new and exciting. He is particularly impressive on legal history. Recently historians of the left have presented the development of nineteenth-century American law virtually in terms of a conspiracy. By promoting economic development, "instrumental" legal reasoning served the interests of capitalism in its early stages, and the switch to legal formalism neatly preserved the wealth of the great capitalists once they had amassed it. Nelson shows that things were more complex. He points out the relationship between legal instrumentalism and political majoritarianism, he depicts the high-minded idealism behind the development of legal formalism, and he describes the complicated and often-inconclusive ways in which the law actually developed. Likewise his picture of the Republican Radicals is refreshing and persuasive. To some historians the Radicals have appeared as unsullied angels because of their concern for civil rights; others have seen them as cynical racists or as the running dogs of the emerging capitalist order. Nelson accepts their idealism but carefully analyses its limitations. The problem was not that the Radicals disregarded their ideals; they took them seriously but came up against insoluble problems.

But it is not just specialists who will be interested in Nelson's book. His work is broad and his arguments judicious. He offers nothing less than a full interpretation of American political development over seventy years. Obviously in a short book the account is abbreviated, but he has wisely concentrated on the field he knows best – the courts and the legal system – and by doing so he offers a fresh viewpoint. Traditionally American historians have looked to electoral politics in order to examine how political ideas and practice worked together; Nelson reads judicial decisions to see how men applied their moral principles to the world, and he shows their thinking to have been intelligent, articulate, and productive. He sees his protagonists as neither cynically self-interested nor as trapped in arcane systems of abstract thought. They were often puzzled and apprehensive, but they took their principles seriously and used them in an attempt to grapple with the problems of the new industrial society.

Like the earlier Federalists they did not fully succeed, and that fact gives Nelson's work a continuing relevance. No set of institutional arguments has managed to resolve the tension between the ideal majority rule and the pluralistic concern for protecting minority rights. For British readers this warning is a timely one. Nelson himself notes the difference between the British political system designed to put the will of a parliamentary majority into practice as effectively as possible and the American one which deliberately puts impediments in the way of implementing party policy. Recently some thinkers in Britain have wondered if their system might be improved by introducing American-style safeguards; Nelson's work shows the difficulty of the task and the price which would have to be paid.

M. D. Kaplanoff

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Eluding pursuit

Benjamin Franklin: a biography
by Ronald W. Clark
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £18.50
ISBN 0 297 78218 5

The long life, insatiable curiosity, personal ambition, and driving energy of Benjamin Franklin combine with a set of decisive events in the political development of North America to produce a quantity of detail sufficient to daunt the most diligent biographer.

The printer's apprentice from Boston who would become a figure in Parisian society does not appear an obvious choice for Ronald Clark (biographer of Edison and author of a study of the development of nuclear fission) to make. In this case it is politics, not science, that provides the complexity, so abundantly evident in the 22 volumes of *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin* which have now reached 1776. Their contents, supplemented by an abundance of political, diplomatic, and scientific studies, would be guaranteed to slake even their originator's thirst for knowledge. This is not a field for an outsider, no matter how gifted, to investigate except with the utmost caution.

Few lives require a book of over four hundred pages for their recounting: even fewer can occupy such a length and still create the impression of an inadequate survey. But such is the case; in this biography the subject eludes his pursuer yet again. Is it a hero or a much less virtuous participant in public affairs who is under scrutiny? What were his motives? How sound was his political judgment? Did his private life contradict his public pronouncements? On all these points the evidence abounds but points to conflicting and differing conclusions. All that is clear is a perpetual, multifarious vitality, which determined that an individual born into modest provincial circumstances could rise far above the heights of international recognition previously attained by any other inhabitant of the English colonies in North America. The path to prominence was not, however, an easy route to follow.

In the first half of the eighteenth century an ambitious colonist looked naturally to prospects beyond America. For Franklin, Philadelphia, though preferable to Boston, could not compete with the opportunities held out by London. Clark is undoubtedly justified in laying emphasis on the long period of English residence when yearnings for home were not strong enough to move him from London: parcels of American food sustained the exile but pathetic letters from his wife did not secure his return. It is certainly possible to argue that if Britain had more generously acknowledged Franklin's talents and had more rapidly eroded his sense of union with the New World, the pantheon of the founding fathers would have been the less distinguished by his absence.

Clark's text as a whole is equipped with a system of references which offers a minimum of assistance with a maximum of difficulty. The reader is referred to a manuscript source rather than to a printed version which, if consulted, differs from the text provided. Secondary works are listed, but their arguments and conclusions are rarely outlined.

The personal rather than historical judgment of Franklin which emerges must fail to resolve the contradictions of his character. A reluctant revolutionary but a formidable opponent; a man of the world who delighted in social success as a primitive; a practical inventor and perpetual inquirer into scientific and intellectual questions; a matchless publicist; a puritan in all but religious belief and moral practice, such qualities combined to make Franklin not the first civilized American, as a previous biographer claimed, but rather the last: most civilized, colonial. He anticipated a national character which owed much in its subsequent expression to his example but which could not in any other person emulate his achievements.

Biographers will never be able to resist the challenge of Franklin: it is their success that is the uncertain element.

Peter Marshall

Peter Marshall is professor of American history at the University of Manchester.

Volume seven of *The Papers of Henry Clay* has been published by the University of Kentucky Press at $33.00. This volume deals with the year 1828-29, Clay's last period as Secretary of State.

BOOKS

AMERICAN STUDIES

Pound's ideology

Pound Revised
by Paul Smith
Croom Helm, £14.95
ISBN 0 7099 2346 5
Ezra Pound: tactics for reading
edited by Ian F. A. Bell
Vision Press, £14.95
ISBN 0 85478 045 9
Pound/Ford: the story of a literary friendship
edited by Brita Lindberg-Seyersted
Faber, £20.00
ISBN 0 571 11968 9

Before the 1950s, critics contrived either to overlook Ezra Pound's verse or else to contrast it unfavourably with that of T. S. Eliot. In the succeeding quarter century, largely thanks to the pioneering efforts of Hugh Kenner, a veritable critical industry sought to retrieve Pound from this reductive orthodoxy.

Much of this criticism was explicatory, commentators seeking to demonstrate that once its opacities had been explained a work like *The Cantos* could be seen to cohere, coherence being taken as an earnest of excellence. In the process, Pound's uglier political commitments were perceived as aberrations from which his verse was immune. Only recently has there emerged a criticism whose methodological sophistications allow it to move beyond these naively antagonistic and protagonistic postures. The critical studies under review make indispensable contributions to this latest phase of the debate.

Professor Smith has adopted structuralist and deconstructionist strategies to produce a wonderfully sustained and persuasive analysis of Pound's totalitarianism. Elements of this ideology that Smith unravels include the attempted erasure of the gap between the signifier and the signified; the recycling of venerated texts so as to authenticate Pound's most contentious views; the regarding of the feminine as something which, although intrinsically good, can only be rendered significant by an imposition of phallic order; a reactionary nostalgia for America's agrarian past; the explanation of society's transition from an agrarian to a capitalist economy in terms of a conspiracy of financiers (a theory undergirded with antisemitism); and an excremental vision in which the poet's own regressive fear of anality is transferred to his adversaries, usury being equated with sodomy, those who practice either being "perverts".

Having elucidated the manner in which these and other components of Pound's ideology interlock, Smith offers brief accounts of three alternatives to this inherently fascistic prototype. The Joyce of *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake* is shown to express what Pound would repress: Jewishness, the unconscious, irrationality, intoxication, flux, anality, and the unfettered word. The Hilda Doolittle of *Helen In Egypt* is said to identify language as text with nature, the unconscious and the feminine in a peaceable antithesis to the aggressive, egotistical and rigid modes of patriarchal discourse. While Louis Zukofsky's mammoth poem *A* is revealed, from its title onwards, to be engaged in a lexical play that undermines those fixed terms of exchange on which the Poundian ideology is predicated.

This is a brilliant and decisive contribution to Pound studies. It is difficult to see how it can ever again be proposed that Pound's fascism was an extraneous or accidental anomaly quarantined from his art. This is not to say that Smith's position is invulnerable. He noticeably renders Pound the more reactionary by neglecting to discuss the ways in which his ideology is compromised and interrogated by its revolutionary verse style. Joyce, H.D. and Zukofsky are said to be "for process against fixity". Yet at the formal level *The Cantos* is drastically provisional and exploratory, repeatedly outgrowing its constraining blueprints; whereas the 18 parts of *Ulysses*, the 24 sections of *A*, and the equalized portions of H. D.'s *Trilogy* and *Helen In Egypt*, were preconceived patternings imposed from without. Smith also overlooks the way in which Pound's multiple personalities perpetually thwarted that part of himself which was dogmatic and authoritarian. Even while making rabidly antisemitic statements, the impecunious Pound sent money to Zukofsky, a Jew, whose poetry he was the first to praise.

It is here that Dr Ian Bell's symposium usefully supplements Smith's critique. Some of the eight essays it contains employ Marxist critical tools to arrive at interpretations that accord well with Smith's: Dr David Murray's admirably lucid analysis of Pound's economic theories traces their origins to the populist movement of the poet's youth. Other essays squarely confront formal issues which Smith elides. Joseph Riddel offers a reading of the Imagist manifestos that claims them to be an unveiling, rather than a disguising, of the gulf between signifier and signified. Eric Mottram proposes that the seemingly insurmountable chasm between Pound's reactionary ideology and his revolutionary poetics is spanned by a phenomenology that negotiates between the two. Most illuminatingly of all, Dr Peter Brooker convincingly demonstrates *The Cantos* to resist the authoritarian closure and fixity the poet intended. In Pound's failure lies his success: his inability to make a totalitarian monolith of *The Cantos* permits one to read it as an involuntary, but therefore exemplary, instance of art's reluctance to serve fascism.

Granted their respective excellences, it is regrettable that both these volumes are written in priestly idioms designed to exclude the laity. This lexical intimidation is accompanied by a deal of ritual knee-bending in the direction of abstruse gurus (from Lacan to Adorno, from Foucault to Derrida) whose sacred inscrutabilities are used to endorse the role of our critical elect. For Dr Bell to preface his symposium with a sneer at "the anaesthetizing discourse" of "the academies" is shamefaced cant; all his contributors are eminent academics, and most (Dr Murray and Dr Brooker are honourable exceptions) write prose that is turgid, elitist, derivative, smug, and on occasion ungrammatical.

With some relief one turns to Brita Lindberg-Seyersted's tactfully annotated collection of the letters, reviews and articles that Pound and Ford Madox Ford addressed to each other during their thirty-year friendship. If the volume adds little to what is already known, it is a reminder of the love of literature that united men divided by age, temperament, nationality and politics. Half way through one of his increasingly opaque and cranky epistles Pound rhetorically inquires: "Is this clear? NO, it is not clear. Begin again." Pound strove for accessibility; his incomprehensibilities were unwilled. Would that the same could be said of his most cogent commentators.

John Osborne

Dr Osborne is lecturer in American studies at the University of Hull.



A 1939 mural, "Experimenting with the First Model of Cotton Gin" from the Post Office in Swainsboro, Georgia. An illustration from K. A. Marling's Wall-to-Wall America: a cultural history of Post Office Murals in the Great Depression (University of Minnesota Press, $35.00 and $14.95.

Responses to slavery

Slavery and Freedom
by Willie Lee Rose
edited by William W. Freehling
Oxford University Press, £12.50
ISBN 0 19 502969 0

Sadly, this is more than a collection of essays; it is a foretaste of a major work that now will probably never be written. All who heard Willie Lee Rose during her energetic year as Harmsworth Professor at Oxford had no doubt that an interesting and significant work on North American slavery was far advanced in her mind. On her return to Johns Hopkins in 1978, she suffered a severe stroke; and, in spite of a remarkable recovery, further sustained research and writing have seemed out of the question.

This volume, scrupulously edited by a colleague who consulted her throughout, draws together scattered papers which, even when unpublished, have long been known – and used – by those working in the field. From these dozen pieces may be constructed a synopsis of the ambitious work of synthesis she had in mind.

The beginnings lie in her prize-winning *Rehearsal For Reconstruction* (1964), which studied the transition from slavery to freedom in the sea islands of South Carolina during and after the civil war, and showed how the conditioning of slavery and the expectations of whites affected the blacks' adjustment to emancipation. She subsequently applied this approach to Reconstruction, arguing in a hitherto unpublished essay that Southern recalcitrance in 1865–67 resulted from the planters' discovery that their erstwhile charges did not appreciate their earlier patriarchal benevolence. Equally she saw that these first responses to freedom spoke reams about slavery itself; and she turned to that subject, producing on the way *A Documentary History of Slavery in North America* (1976) which richly reflected her view.

Throughout her main interest has been in the "interior" human responses of those caught up in the institution on both sides. The slaves, never contented, often found ways of alleviating their condition, developing their own community, family and cultural life; yet resistance for most was subdued and hidden, as from early childhood they learned to accommodate to servitude. Unlike most of her generation, she sees some truth in Stanley Elkins's 1959 portrayal of the slave as "Sambo": in Freehling's words, "even creative and resourceful dependents could not emerge from slavery *totally* independent."

Absolute power in practice meant that the character of the institution varied widely according to the personality of the master. Some slaveowners, at all times, misused their power brutally; but by the nineteenth century, she insists, many regarded themselves as benevolent patriarchs, responsible for the welfare of their "people". They encouraged family life, promoting morality and religion, but always within the constraints of due discipline and the pressures of economic necessity.

Benevolence was not a necessary characteristic, but the result of a transformation at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when Southerners passed laws ensuring the institution's permanence and justified it by demonstrating God's purpose in caring for the body and soul of Africans. No historian has a more powerful sense of how slavery changed over time, from the barbarity, abuse and neglect of the colonial period right through the crisis of Reconstruction. She appreciates, too, how slavery varied from country to country, and locality to locality, according to cultural expectations and assimilation, demographic composition and widely diverging economic conditions.

Gaps are unavoidable, but this slim volume does contain some invaluable essays which confirm Professor Rose as one of the most imaginative, insightful and empathetic of Southern historians.

Donald Ratcliffe

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BOOKS

AMERICAN STUDIES

Paintings as texts

Romantic Re-Vision: culture and consciousness in nineteenth-century American painting and literature
by Bryan J. Wolf
University of Chicago Press, £22.00
ISBN 0 226 90501 2

"The American artist, as treated in these pages, is engaged in a dialectic of consciousness with itself." This sentence may be taken to summarize the theme of Bryan J. Wolf's study of early American painting and its cultural context. The fact that one has to read the sentence twice in order to glean such meaning as it contains is equally indicative of his method.

The author frankly acknowledges that the existing body of work by scholars in the humanist tradition can scarcely be bettered by himself; his aim is, laudably enough, to take an alternative approach. His method is to employ the language of structuralism, which he combines – this being America rather than Paris – with the insights of Freud rather than those of Marx. And so we infer that American painting of the Romantic era is not as earlier scholars have described it. It is not the product of a fidelity to nature, enhanced by a sensitivity to atmosphere and feeling, and inspired by the widening horizons of a new-found continent. Rather it is a self-referential act, "a thrust toward modernism that emphasized syntactic enclosure over referential intent." The ornateness of the author's diction is crowned by the archness of his subheadings: "Wherein consciousness appears as a mode of self-consciousness." For Wolf, paintings do not seem to be visual objects but "texts, and they are meant to be *read*, even when they record the collapse of their own intelligibility." Wolf extols the painted word.

A jocular reference in the Introduction to the author's former suspicion that art in the United States began with Jackson Pollock gives us a clue to the assumptions behind the book. Wolf treats American romantic painting as an early form of modernism – a kind of protozoic Gertrude Stein – rather than as a movement in its own right. At one point he even refers to "Romantic modernism", a somewhat oxymoronic confusion of terms. The author's method is to work backwards; history, of course, is going in the other direction. Hence the oddly disjointed or inappropriate feel of much of his criticism; hence, too, the relative neglect of the influence of the American neoclassical tradition, in particular the major figure of Benjamin West.

However, the author is not so wholly bound to his thesis as to ignore the essential nature of American romantic painting; and his relation of it to the cultural context is thorough and exhaustive. He concentrates primarily on three artists: Washington Allston, Thomas Cole, and the lesser-known figure of John Quidor. Within their work, he makes an individual choice of canvases, one which serves to illustrate his thesis as far as may be possible. This is essentially a literary rather than a painterly study: the writings of Emerson, Coleridge and Hawthorne are useful points of reference, both for the depiction of the natural world and for the evocation of the supernatural and the sublime. The author is aware of the heroic genesis of Romanticism; and the impact of Milton on the puritan New England mind is well illustrated in the work of Thomas Cole. The writings of Washington Irving provide valuable material for the study of imagination. On the topic of landscape and the impact of the American wilderness, the author refers briefly to the work of Thoreau and of Fennimore Cooper, but their solidity and realism does not seem to fit in with his conceptual approach.

As with most books on art, the quality of illustration makes a difference to the reader's appreciation of the text. The grainy, black and white reproductions of this volume are adequate to underwrite Wolf's literary exposition, but insufficient for a full understanding of the actual paintings. The reader would be well-advised to secure a parallel volume with colour plates. A complementary study of the paintings would also help to put this type of jargon-stuffed structuralist exegesis in its proper perspective.

Timothy Kidd

Timothy Kidd is supervisor in English at Caius College, Cambridge.

Two-way Atlantic crossings

Anglo-American Landscapes: a study of nineteenth-century Anglo-American travel literature
by Christopher Mulvey
Cambridge University Press, £15.00
ISBN 0 521 23755 6

The British nineteenth-century visitor to Niagara almost invariably found the vastness of the falls impossible to encompass in words, Fanny Trollope even called it "a dangerous subject". Similar things might be said of the subject which Christopher Mulvey courageously addresses in this book.

How the Americans viewed England and how we viewed the United States are topics of perennial interest and of complexity greater than might appear. Adequately to compare and contrast them is correspondingly difficult. As the title implies, this book tries to limit the scope chronologically and by focusing on the visual impressions travellers formed of the other country, the images they carried to and from it, rather than on the people they met or their response to the social manners and customs. The subject is further restricted by concentration on travel books of a literary kind, and these are approached rather as autobiographical and imaginative statements than as documentary evidence. Nevertheless, it still proves a daunting undertaking.

One welcomes the recognition that non-fiction is worth discussing as literature, but the travel book is an elusive and often idiosyncratic form, less amenable to literary criticism than is the novel. Dr Mulvey looks closely at the imagery and vocabulary on which his authors rely for their descriptions, and speculates constructively on their sensibilities and their capacity for inducing in their readers an adequate response to the landscapes they present, yet one gets little sense of their books as entities. This is a pity, because part of the attraction of *Anglo-American Landscapes* is its use of the less familiar and less accessible narratives of writers like Isabella Bird, Thomas Grattan, Alexander Mackay, Frederick Law Olmsted, and Arthur Cleveland Coxe. In part, the thematic approach, which is otherwise very successful, necessitates selectivity: the aspects of America to which attention is drawn, for example, are landfall and landing, the seaboard cities, New England and the Hudson, Niagara Falls and the Mississippi. Of the rest of their journeys we thus learn little or nothing.

The better-known authors are also represented – Hawthorne and Henry James, Fanny Trollope and Harriet Martineau, Dickens and Mark Twain, among others. Chronology might usefully have been stretched to include William Dean Howells: even though they were published in the first decade of this century, his three books on England have a nineteenth-century atmosphere. The section on American views of Liverpool might also have gained, since novels are not totally excluded, from reference to Melville's description in *Redburn*. These are matters of opinion. A matter of fact is that Motley's second name was not Lathrop, as it is consistently printed here.

The product of intensive research, this book handles its subject, however intractable, with confidence and perception. Comparison of English and American travel writing is complicated by many factors which Christopher Mulvey recognizes and discusses in thoughtful and stimulating ways. The American came to England on a sentimental journey to see places with which literature had familiarized him since childhood. The landscape that he sought was predominantly urban and rich in historical associations. The Englishman went to America to see wild, largely unpeopled scenery for which he had had no literary preparation. The English inability to cope with the vastness of the Mississippi is striking, and one wishes that Dr Mulvey had examined what difference Mark Twain's books of the 1870s and 1880s, which sold so well over here, made to the responses of later travel writers.

The English travel writer, Mulvey suggests, was preoccupied with authenticity of statement, the American, primed by cultural memory, with authenticity of feeling. "The American was comparing the country that he was visiting to the England of his imagination, the Englishman was comparing the country that he visited to the England of his memory": England was thus the yardstick for both. The romance of the English landscape derived from the historic past, the romance of the American from progress and the promise of the future. "It was because the United States was not a *historical country* that nineteenth-century English travellers had trouble with it". Observations such as these, and the discussion of topics such as the extent to which differing concepts of the picturesque bedevilled the response of travellers from both lands to the scenery of the other make this a very worthwhile book, but they highlight the fact that like is not being compared with like.

There are 51 black-and-white illustrations, but, though principles of aesthetic taste are discussed, there is little on the extent to which pictorial art of the other country prepared the traveller for the scenery to expect. Information in *Anglo-American Landscapes* is, one feels, perversely, that there is still a great deal to be said.

Dennis Welland

Dennis Welland is professor of American literature at the University of Manchester.

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This 1910 photograph of a rear tenement bedroom in New York City's lower east side is taken from Edward A. Abramson's pamphlet *The Immigrant Experience in American Literature*. This study is the latest to appear in the series from the British Association for American Studies published from the University of Durham at £1.50 each (including postage). Other recent titles include Malcolm Bradbury on *The Expatriate Tradition in American Literature*, and David Murray on *Modern Indians*.

A poet first

Wisdom and Wilderness: the achievement of Yvor Winters
by Dick Davis
University of Georgia Press, $22.50
ISBN 0 8203 0631 2

The most common response to the name of Yvor Winters is to label him as the American Leavis, a conservative heretic of criticism with "a general aura of pugnacity and ex cathedra omniscience, combined with an impatience with those who disagree", as Dick Davis puts it.

The comparison with Leavis is interesting, but misleading. Leavis, who appreciated Winter's forthrightness and clarity, vigorously refused to make statements of all-embracing critical principles, and he would have deplored Winters's idea that a poem had a duty to contain a nugget of rational philosophical content. "I believe in the reality of absolute truth," Winters claimed, demanding of literature the fulfilment of his personal beliefs in the isolation of man from God and the natural world, and in the primacy of reason; will, and choice: a form of Jansenism, as Davis suggests.

Predictably, little satisfied him. His criticism is mostly the sifting of good from bad elements in the poets he had some patience with, these being chiefly plain-speaking Elizabethans like George Or Greville, French symbolists like Baudelaire or Valéry, and a few Americans. On the grounds of its subject matter he called F. G. Tuckermann's poem "The Cricket", "the greatest poem in English of the century", and there are plenty of other occasions when his judgments are simply wildly eccentric. His major volume of criticism *In Defence of Reason* is, however, a considerable work. Deeply influenced by Babbitt and the researches into puritanism of H. B. Parkes, it is devoted to the dedication of Romantic subjectivity, particularly in its extreme American version of Transcendentalism. Winters found the pantheistic reveries of Whitman and Emerson spiritually lax and facile; Emily Dickinson and Melville seemed higher as writers who had sternly confronted "the abyss" and withdrawn from it. Modern poets whose techniques he admired, including Hart Crane and Wallace Stevens, smothered meaning in imagery.

Winters's intransigence as critic was at one with his personality. Born in Chicago in 1900, he moved west to California rather than east into Ivy League, settling in Stanford, where he was to spend the rest of his life. Again like Leavis, he had difficult relations with the faculty and only achieved high academic office towards the end of his career. He died in 1968, having never left the USA, even for a holiday. His was a stubborn frontier spirit charged with old republican virtues, and an almost paranoid independence from prevalent or metropolitan values informs his work. Davis also points to a long period of the twenties spent convalescing from tuberculosis, during which there was no choice but solitariness.

One of Davis's insistences is that Winters was a poet before he was a critic, and that like Johnson or Arnold, he knew about poetry as a practitioner rather than observer. His early verse was Imagist, written at the height of the Poundian revolution, and characteristically terse and monosyllabic. This change, when it came, was radical, but he never swerved from Pound's opinions that the short lyric was the supreme poetic form and that all poems should be judged by the same criteria. In the thirties, influenced by his reading of Aquinas, Winters's poetry became more complement of his criticism, discursive and morally definite: "the poem", says Davis, becomes "a movement towards what is incontrovertible and persistent". Any sort of sensory charm or rhetorical indulgence is sacrificed to a severely organized poetic argument. Unlike so many of his celebrated contemporaries, he was a poet determined not to be misunderstood, using language to explain and identify, rather than to evoke ambiguities and possibilities.

Davis's approach to Winters is broadly sympathetic, even complicit. He gives a fair account of the criticism and submits the poetry to some good old-fashioned practical criticism – a process such verse stands up to very well. He also makes sensitive use of the limited biographical material. The strength and earnestness of Winters's work are rightly valued, but it is hard at times not to find his self-imposed limitations of taste faintly ridiculous.

Rupert Christiansen

Rupert Christiansen is currently working on a dictionary of opera.

BOOKS

AMERICAN STUDIES

White supremacy

Southern Honor: ethics and behavior in the Old South
by Bertram Wyatt-Brown
Oxford University Press, £20.00
ISBN 0 19 503119 9

The character, folkways, myths and realities of the Old South have long been a preoccupation of historians, novelists and playwrights. American historians have divided between those who argue either for continuity or change in the Southern experience, for the region's similarities with or differences from the rest of the United States, for the "pre-modern" or capitalistic structure of its institutions.

Bertram Wyatt-Brown's concern is to apply "a new objectivity" to an analysis and exegesis of those Southern values contained in the concept of "honour" and its varying manifestations, from family pride to ritualized violence. He avails himself of the opinions of fellow historians, of Southerners themselves, the recreative insights of such literary figures as Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mark Twain, William Faulkner, Tennessee Williams, and John Kennedy Toole, together with the findings of the behavioural sciences. *Southern Honor* is refreshingly unusual in other respects: chronology is "subordinated to comparisons of past times and societies", Southern whites and not black slaves receive most attention, and national events and politics rarely appear in the "braided narrative".

Wyatt-Brown concentrates on the inter-relationships of all classes of white Southerners, as determined (if not predetermined) by their acceptance of the code of honour. This code is defined as "the cluster of ethical rules, most readily found in societies of small communities, by which judgments of behaviour are ratified by community consensus". Its lowest common denominator was the possession of a white skin, which produced, in Professor George M. Fredrickson's quoted definition, "*herrenvolk* democracy" – popularly known as white supremacy. Throughout, Wyatt-Brown commendably seeks to explain, rather than to dismiss or ridicule, the assertions of white Southerners that they were honourable people. While many of the Old South's practices were congruent with those of the North (as well as of earlier European societies), its code of honour was more inclusive, entrenched and exaggerated in a white democracy dedicated to the preservation of its "peculiar institution" and rights within the American Union. By 1860–61, the South had become united by its devotion to sectional honour, which it placed above devotion to the continued existence of the United States, as revealed by Robert E. Lee's remark that: "There is no sacrifice I am not ready to make for the preservation of the Union save that of honour".

But the cherished ethic also produced internal strains and tensions. In a patriarchal society, relations between husbands and wives, parents and children, were often ambivalent and emotionally charged. Children were both indulged and repressed, protected and neglected, and oedipal resentments multiplied. Planter fathers, concerned to maintain their authority, were often cynical of the value of higher education – in a section that was, at all levels, educationally impoverished. The "dangers" of college attendance were seen to be those of "debauchery" and "over-intellectuality". And no other career enjoyed the social standing of planting. Southern white males enjoyed considerable licence for extra-marital (and pre-marital) activities, but women faced the crushing negative prescriptions of the code. Again, they did not, even, possess the first claim to their own children, since law and custom "gave priority of possession to the father" – illustrated here by reference to the celebrated divorce case of the English actress and ardent abolitionist, Fanny Kemble and her slave-owning husband. Similarly, miscegenation – between white males and black females – posed no ethical problems, if basic rules were observed. Thomas Jefferson, Wyatt-Brown concludes, may well, by eighteenth-century standards, have had a sexual liaison with his slave Sally Hemings, but for both Jefferson and his contemporaries, a full-blown love affair would have been inconceivable. Duels also provided an aggressive outlet for "unresolved personal problems", and public displays of the masculine ideal. Oath-taking rites further cemented white solidarity and kinship, while excluding blacks from the sacred circle. Where community laws were considered inadequate, "lynch law, vigilantism, and charivaris" (ritual public humiliations of miscreants) supplemented and were "ethically compatible" with legal codes. Wyatt-Brown's interpretation of charivari and lynch law makes the accounts of grinning crowds and happy children at Negro burnings more comprehensible, if no less nightmarish.

Southern Honor is a provocative and sophisticated analysis of a seminal concept that many (although not all) historians of the antebellum South have slighted, ignored, or bent to ideological purposes. It is also a work of impressive scholarship, imaginative insight and methodological daring. Later volumes will treat, in greater detail, "honour, race, and slavery", and "honour in decline". They should bring us closer to a more informed understanding of what the journalist W. J. Cash's pioneering and classic study, now more than forty years old, also attempted to elucidate, in *The Mind of the South*.

John White

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Death warrants

Death Penalties: the Supreme Court's obstacle course
by Raoul Berger
Harvard University Press, £14.00
ISBN 0 674 19426 8

The activities of the United States Supreme Court rarely reach the pages of the British press; yet its decisions can be of great significance. It is currently involved in delineating the proper relationship between the Constitution's sparse language and the imposition of the death penalty.

Over the last decade it has been divided in divining this relationship, but the majority agrees on two propositions: that death, being a different kind of punishment from any other, requires special scrutiny of its impositions; and that the sentencing process must satisfy stringent, and substantive, requirements of due process. There is no agreement yet that the Constitution's Eighth Amendment forbidding "cruel and unusual punishment" outlaws the death penalty as such.

It is this fascinating, and emotionally charged, area on which Raoul Berger concentrates in his latest book. He provides further variations on an established Berger theme, which has already underpinned his earlier books on impeachment, judicial power, and executive privilege. The meaning of the Constitution, he claims, must reflect the beliefs and understandings of those who proposed and ratified its original seven Articles and later 26 Amendments. Not for a very long time has a majority of the nine Justices of the Supreme Court shared his view, so that his criticism of the court is fundamental and far-reaching. So far as the death penalty cases are concerned, he is confident that neither the proposers nor those who ratified accepted that the death penalty was "cruel and unusual", that "due process" was a substantive rather than a procedural concept, or that the freedom of juries was constrained by the Fourteenth Amendment. He is an absolutist, unflinching in his attachment to this view. Although he accepts that the Constitution needs to be interpreted, much of that interpretation to him is in fact amendment and *that*, as he repeatedly reminds us, was provided for under Article V.

Faith is unassailable; and so is Raoul Berger, once argument is located on his ground. But the book is, I think, unsatisfactory in several important ways. First, the presentation of data here is at best incomplete, at worst misleading. Certainly, the many distinguished scholars who disagree with him do so with greater sophistication than he gives them credit for. But, above all, anybody who really wants to know what the Supreme Court has said on this matter will need to look elsewhere. Berger insinuates that Douglas's depiction of hangers as "sadists" or the view of Brennan and Marshall that the death penalty is "cruel and unusual" are court views; this is not true. Although the opinions of the court have not always been consistent and have drawn on ideas which are not immediately recognizable by an initial reading of the Constitution's text, they have clarified the constitutional situation more than he admits and their justifications have foundations in the opinions of earlier courts. They have not conjured a doctrine out of thin air. Judgment on the Supreme Court needs to be more subtle than Berger's.

Second, Berger too hastily dismisses the notion of an "evolving constitution" keeping in step with "the changing temper of the times". He acknowledges that in some areas, such as search and seizure, changes since 1789 demand an interpretation that the Founding Fathers could never have envisaged; but in those areas where they might be thought to have had views – on franchise, public education, juries, for instance – he believes that their eighteenth-century perceptions should still prevail. But what is cruel and unusual does change over time; as Potter Stewart put it, "these death sentences are cruel and unusual in the same way as being struck by lightning is cruel and unusual". The capriciousness of imposition was just no part of the Founders' context. Amendment may indeed be set forth in Article V; but, *pace* Berger, the people have not chosen to undo what the court has done in the last thirty years – over segregated education, suspect rights, constituency delimitation – which they could have done. And when many states rewrote their death penalty legislation, they rewrote them to meet evolving standards and satisfied a majority of the court. Since the death penalty as such has not been outlawed, it is ingenuous to assert that the people have, through their representatives, rebuked the court.

Third, Berger, like many constitutional lawyers, finds it difficult to accept that the Supreme Court is, and must be, a political institution and not the purely logical and intellectual machine of the popular myth. It is political because the American people demand that it make choices with political consequences, because the justices calculate the effect their judgments will have in both political and judicial terms, and because a collegiate court publishing the arguments behinds its judgments must betray the internal negotiations necessary to create majorities at the very frontier of the law. If the issues were certain, they would not reach the court. The unanimity of justices is thus as likely as the unanimity of economists.

Richard Hodder-Williams

Richard Hodder-Williams is reader in politics in the University of Bristol.

C. Vann Woodward's edition of *Mary Chestnut's Civil War*, winner of the Pulitzer prize for history in 1982, has been issued as a paperback at £10.95 by Yale University Press. This remarkable diary was described by Edmund Wilson in his 1962 book *Patriotic Gore* as "an extraordinary document – in its informal department, a masterpiece" that is "more imaginative and revealing than most of the fiction inspired by the war."

Wanting to matter

Amos Bronson Alcott: an intellectual biography
by Fredrick C. Dahlstrand
Associated University Presses, £25.00
ISBN 0 8386 3016 2

Amos Bronson Alcott remains one of the patron saints of American progressive education. At his Temple School (1834-36) and in his *Conversations with Children on the Gospels* (1836), he anticipated many later trends of child-centred education. He introduced physical exercise, encouraged the imagination rather than learning by rote, and abolished corporal punishment. And for a few months in 1843 at Fruitlands Farm he tried to establish another New England rural commune – one so pure in spirit that its members would not use dung as a fertilizer.

He had almost entered the mainstream of American intellectual life. But after 1845, rejected as a schoolmaster, unable to find followers at Fruitlands, unsuccessful as a writer, he clung for another 40 years to his belief in himself as a vital figure in American Transcendentalism. In fact, he was only one of many self-educated, self-propelling messiahs who profited from the collapse of American Calvinism. He might have been happier in the late twentieth century, when his talent for conversation rather than prose could have brought him a career as a television personality. As it was, he wanted desperately to matter but he never really did; he survived in New England as a friend and dependent of Emerson, who was repeatedly generous to him, and of Thoreau, whom he amused.

To write an intellectual biography of such a man requires more humour than is revealed in this well-documented, very detailed life of Alcott by Professor Dahlstrand, who teaches history at Ohio State University. Of course, he would like to rehabilitate Alcott's career as a unique model of nineteenth-century thought. He points out that no one before has dealt carefully with Alcott's return to Christian orthodoxy of a kind in the 1870s and 1880s, or analysed his relations with the reform movements of the 1860s and his reaction against evolutionary naturalism. Professor Dahlstrand supplies the lack, but he hardly convinces one that many people in New England took Alcott's changes in position very seriously, except perhaps in 1878, when he claimed that Emerson, that unrepentant vice-president of the Free Religious Association, held trinitarian views, a misrepresentation so confusing that Emerson, too old and feeble to appear himself, had to authorize his son Edward to deny outright any such relapse into orthodoxy.

In men like Alcott whose intellectual pretensions outrun their ability, only the early radicalism matters, the moment when they stumble on a vision they can never properly exploit, as was the case with Alcott's ideas about education. Nor should one yield too much, even in an intellectual biography, to what Emerson called Alcott's prophetic egoism: when he read his wife Abigail's diaries and letters after her death in 1878, for example, he soon replaced the notion of writing a memoir about her with that of an epic poem on his own youth which, as *New Connecticut*, was published in 1881. If Alcott retains our interest, it is partly as a minor Transcendentalist, but chiefly in terms of his relationship with his long-suffering wife and daughters.

I doubt if we should be reading a new study of Bronson Alcott if Louisa had not written *Little Women*, and in that novel it was the mother who had to provide the economic as well as the emotional support for the girls, because of the absence of the father. The ambiguities of *Little Women* make the best comment on Professor Dahlstrand's too single-minded analysis of Bronson Alcott's intellectual history.

John Kent

John Kent is professor of theology at the University of Bristol.

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BOOKS

Accounting for evil

Augustine on Evil
by G. R. Evans
Cambridge University Press. £15.00
ISBN 0 521 24526 5

Evil in the world presents an acute problem for any form of Christian theism and is indeed the cornerstone of the counter-hypothesis which denies God's existence. Evil creates no problem for a religious metaphysical monism – everything is an aspect of one reality, as in some facets of Hindu thought – for this denies the reality of both good and evil. Evil is also accounted for in Zoroastrianism, which is based on the dualism of two equal but opposed principles of good and evil. Since Christian theism is committed to a form of metaphysical monism – the one God is creator of all that is – and also to an ethical dualism which denies that good and evil are illusions, the existence of evil creates what appears to be an insurmountable problem.

One of the few early Christian heresies to surface in the New Testament is concerned with the problem of evil. This is the Jewish–Gnostic heresy which is tackled in Paul's letter to the Colossians. This heresy arose from reflection on central tenets of Christian belief. If God is both omnipotent and perfectly good, how account for the existence of evil? The Colossian heretics thought in terms of emanations from the godhead, each succeeding emanation differing further from the divine nature until with the last we come to matter which is evil.

When Christianity expanded into the Hellenistic world, and under the influence of Greek philosophy hammered out an intelligible apologetic for its most distinctive beliefs – particularly the incarnation of Jesus and its trinitarian view of God – further heresies appeared. One of these, reflecting Gnostic and Zoroastrian elements, was Manicheanism, which held that since God is pure spirit, everything corporal and material is evil. Manicheanism spread like wildfire throughout North Africa and for a time one of its adherents was Augustine of Hippo.

Expounding Augustine is a daunting task. He wrote extensively (Evans cites no less than 65 Latin texts). He understood the complexities of neoplatonism so that the Augustinian commentator must not only understand the technicalities of this philosophy but must be aware of its roots in the philosophies of Plato, Aristotle and the Stoics. As a theologian, Augustine always grounded his thought in his comprehensive knowledge of scripture; in addition he was well versed in the complex doctrinal issues culminating in the formulation of the doctrine of the Trinity. Above all, both as philosopher and theologian, Augustine was an original thinker in his own right.

His reflections on topics in philosophical psychology were to influence Aquinas and Descartes, and through the latter to be absorbed into the main stream of modern philosophy. The main problems of Christian theology centre on the nature and being of God, man's free will, God's foreknowledge, predestination and grace. Augustine's reflections on these issues were later to become the cornerstone of the great Protestant theologies of Luther and Calvin. There are not many nowadays qualified and competent to tackle the immense range and depth of Augustine's philosophical and theological genius.

Although he knows about Hellenistic philosophy, Evans is not a philosopher and so does not venture to assess the philosophical merit of Augustine's views. He compensates for this with a masterly knowledge of Augustine's writings, together with a firm grasp of the doctrinal complexities of patristic thought. His aim is chiefly expository and his method historical, carefully and skilfully tracing the development of Augustine's thought from his Manichean phase, through his neoplatonist phase, to his Christian conversion and his wrestling with the Pelagian heresy. Strictly his theme is not Augustine on evil but Augustine on sin, especially original sin, and the Christian answer to original sin, God's grace.

Having satisfied himself concerning the coherence of the Christian concept of God, and prompted by elements in Manichean and neoplatonic thought, Augustine contemplates the nature and origin of evil. If God is the creator, all that a good God creates must be good. Evil cannot be part of God's creation nor an aspect of reality. It must therefore be no more than a privation of the good. As for the origin of evil, Augustine locates it in the will, and its turning away from the good. The first to turn away is Satan, followed by the fallen angels, (an hypothesis which presupposes the existence of the angels). The second to turn away is Adam, the progenitor in a literal sense of sin in the human race, for the consequences of Adam's Fall are transmitted by the sexual act of procreation. If sin is wilful disobedience of God, what of natural evil – the suffering caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes? According to Augustine, such suffering is God's just penalty for Adam's disobedience.

Pelagius, who hailed from Britain and settled in Italy, was, from Augustine's standpoint, distinctly heretical on the doctrine of original sin. To Pelagius, if man could freely sin, he could also freely do good, and so earn his salvation by his own unaided efforts. To counter these Pelagian views, Augustine develops his doctrine of grace – how man cannot escape his inherited perdition save by the free gift of God's grace given to the elect. If God foreknows and predestines the elect, how does this square with man's free will? – an intriguing question with which Augustine manfully struggles.

Evans is a very sympathetic expositor of Augustine who succeeds in arousing the reader's interest in, and sympathy for, Augustine's dilemmas. His book would have been even better had he widened his horizon to consider what in the light of modern biblical knowledge and modern moral philosophy we are to make of the doctrine of original sin. Does the last word on that doctrine rest with Augustine?

T. A. Roberts

T. A. Roberts is professor of philosophy at University College, Aberystwyth.

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The closing date for applications is 30th June, 1983.

Eternal return

Nietzsche and Philosophy
by Gilles Deleuze
translated by Hugh Tomlinson
Athlone, £16.00
ISBN 0 485 11233 7

Nietzsche has had a formative influence upon contemporary French philosophy. Both Derrida and Foucault, for example, acknowledge Nietzsche as their leading standard-bearer. Foucault was speaking for a whole generation of thinkers when he said that Nietzsche "marks the threshold beyond which contemporary philosophy can begin thinking again; and he will no doubt continue for a long while to dominate its advance."

This turn to Nietzsche within French post-structuralist thought was given an important impetus by the publication in 1962 of Gilles Deleuze's *Nietzsche et la philosophie*, now translated into English with a new preface by the author.

One major reason why Nietzsche attracts these thinkers is that he made a radical break with hitherto prevailing European philosophy, especially German idealism. (Deleuze notes that Nietzsche's only predecessor, aside from the Presocratics, is Spinoza.) The crucial sections in this book are those that specify Nietzsche's relationship to Kant and Hegel. Deleuze shows how each of the principal tenets of Nietzsche's philosophy is an inversion of a central thesis of German idealism. Kant is concerned with the essential activity of consciousness in organizing experience; for Nietzsche, by contrast, "consciousness is essentially reactive". Hegel sees consciousness as a necessary movement towards self-consciousness; for Nietzsche, consciousness is never self-consciousness".

Deleuze finds the key to Nietzsche's thought in his rejection of dialectics, in "the resolutely anti-dialectical character of his philosophy: "Anti-Hegelianism runs through Nietzsches work as its cutting edge". (Actually, it appears from Deleuze's commentary that Nietzsche's target was not just Hegel but "Hegelianism", and that he was as much preoccupied with Feuerbach and Stirnes as with Hegel.)

However, if Nietzsche's stance towards Hegel is vital, no less decisive is his complex relation to Kant. According to Deleuze, in place of Kant's basic idea of experience as synthesis of a manifold, Nietzsche substitutes the notion of synthesis of forces that reproduces diversity (or manifoldness) in the synthesis itself. This is what Nietzsche understand by the will to power, and the principle of synthesis finds its fullest embodiment in the eternal return. Moreover, the eternal return is also offered as a rule of practical volition to succeed Kant's categorical imperative. Just as "the eternal return, as a physical doctrine, was the new formulation of the speculative synthesis", so "as an ethical thought the eternal return is the new formulation of the practical synthesis".

While this new concept of synthesis exhibits Nietzsche's Kantian heritage, there is at the same time important differences between those things we regard as works of art, and the different roles which formal or expressive qualities may play in them.

This feature of Pole's work is very much in evidence in the first three essays of this collection, particularly the third, "Morality and the Assessment of Literature", which seems to me one of the most interesting treatments of this difficult topic. It has, Pole suggests, become a "philosophical commonplace" that the moral and the aesthetic belong to radically different categories. Those few writers who *have* questioned this have tended to give accounts which reduce literature to simply a variety of moral instruction. And so long as we stay on the level of generalities, "argue in a vacuum" to use one of Pole's own phrases, these may seem to be the only alternatives. What Pole, unlike most philosophers, sees is that when we turn to the details of our appreciation of art, we see that the nature of a novel or a poem's organization may be such that any fault in its moral vision will also be a fault in its construction. In this way the dichotomy between art and morality is shown to be illusory.

In Pole's writings a serious concern for philosophy goes hand in hand with a concern for artistic values. So it is not hard to imagine what he might have said of the collection of essays *Relativism in the Arts*. In this volume Betty Jean Craige, associate professor of comparative literature at the University of Georgia, has commissioned a number of American academics specializing in such fields as philosophy, painting, comparative literature, music and something called "the history of consciousness" to discuss what she refers to as "the relativistic universe". What is meant by "relativism" here is never made clear, and her contributors seem to have different and conflicting accounts to give of it (though all of them are opposed at least one variety of it, whatever it is).

Nor does Craige's introductory essay "What is Relativism in the Arts?" do much to answer the question it raises. The theories of those physicists, who like Einstein and Heisenberg were concerned with relativity, have, she tells us, called into question the claim of writers and painters to act as observers of external reality, and this has in turn led to the rejection of representation in the arts. Since, however, the distinction between what is art and what is not can be explained only by reference to the concept of representation (works of art represent in one way or another the world of real objects from which they must therefore be distinguished), one consequence is the disappearance of the distinction between art and reality in the work of avant-garde artists. Marcel Duchamp's entry, in the Independents Exhibition of 1917, of a urinal (that is a real object) entitled *Fountain* would be an example of this tendency.

None of Craige's contributors, except perhaps Arthur Danto in his essay "The Appreciation and Interpretation of Works of Art", seems to have any serious objection to this grotesquely abstract argument. None, for example, bothers to ask what the precise connexion could be between, on the one hand, a theory (Heisenberg's) about the behaviour of sub-atomic particles and, on the other, conventions of representation in painting, or how the assertion that artists have traditionally drawn a radical distinction between works of art and "real" objects might be reconciled with the history of ceramics and architecture as art forms. Perhaps more importantly, none of several of them discuss Duchamp's *Fountain*, none seems to wonder whether the seriousness with which such examples are discussed and indeed their prevalence in art circles, far from illustrating the influence of Einstein's theories on twentieth-century man, might not be simply a sign that some artists, critics and philosophers have lost what David Pole had, a sense of the importance of art.

R. W. Beardsmore

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But is it art?

Aesthetics, Form and Emotion
by David Pole
Duckworth, £18.00
ISBN 0 7156 1709 5
Relativism in the Arts
edited by Betty Jean Craige
University of Georgia Press, $19.00
ISBN 0 8203 0625 8

Aesthetics, Form and Emotion consists of 12 papers published by David Pole between 1955 and his death in 1977, together with one unpublished paper and one which was published posthumously. And though they range over a variety of topics – discussions of some of the traditional problems of aesthetics, assessments of the work of such writers as Nelson Goodman, Cleanth Brooks and F. R. Leavis, and even an essay on Milton – it is not difficult to identify in them a common philosophical standpoint.

For, like many poslwar philosophers, Pole's chief ambition was to reject the sort of abstract theorizing which had characterized many earlier generations of philosophers. What made him worthy of attention was that he pursued this ambition in a field where abstract theorizing was, and to some extent still is, endemic, namely aesthetics. Where many writers had tried to identify some distinctively aesthetic experience or to offer some all-embracing account of art as "the expression of emotion" or "significant form", Pole's aim was to emphasize, through the painstaking discussion of particular cases, the various nature of the experiences which we may regard as aesthetic, the important differences between those

BOOKS

England emergent

England and its Rulers 1066–1272: foreign lordship and national identity
by M. T. Clanchy
Blackwell and Fontana, £15.00 and £3.50
ISBN 0 631 13372 0 and 00 635158 1-

In more than a century of intense academic study the history of medieval England has become encumbered with the débris of too many stale controversies. In Dr Clanchy's *England and its Rulers 1066–1272* the main purpose is to put a new interpretation on the period, to place the history of England, linked as it was with extensive lordships in France from Normandy through Anjou and Poitou to Acquitaine, in the setting of general European history, and to explain the emergence of a national identity. Whereas William of Malmesbury could lament the subjugation of Englishmen by foreign conquerors, Simon de Montfort and the barons who led the opposition to Henry III a century and a half later thought of themselves as Englishmen.

Dr Clanchy's special interests are in language and administration, in the changing forms of government and in the men responsible for rule at all levels. His greatest strength is in the last century of the period, for which the records of chancery, exchequer and law courts are abundant. But he has a warm appreciation of Latin, as a living language, and of the place of the English and French languages in culture and daily life.

There are, too, welcome reassessments all through the book; he rightly avoids attributing too much to the years immediately following the Norman conquest and emphasizes the importance of the reign of Henry I in the slow process of defining and fixing feudal obligations. In a chapter on the twelfth-century renaissance he emphasizes the "two-way traffic in talent" between England and the continent, and there is a particularly interesting discussion, supported by illustrations from other thirteenth-century kingdoms including Jerusalem, of the exact nature of *"le common de Engleterre"* formed by the rebel barons in 1258. This, he argues, was not an expression of the will of the "commonalty" of the realm, but had the meaning, too hastily rejected by Stubbs and Powicke, of a sworn, revolutionary commune.

In a short book of this kind the writer faces formidable problems of exposition. Much has to be excluded for lack of space. One unfortunate casualty is military history, for a coherent account of military resources would have reinforced Dr Clanchy's exposition of the importance of the wealth of the English kings, based on the "power and thoroughness" of the Exchequer; he shows how in the thirteenth century this wealth provided subsidies for the allies through whom Henry III fought some of his wars, but omits all mention of the earlier military households of the Norman and Angevin kings. Another problem is balance; generalizations providing correctives to earlier views may sometimes seem to lean too far the other way. To hold up the English common law as "a monument to a brilliant time in western Europe" does not come to grips with the question posed by Professor Milsom of why England alone developed a legal system capable of resisting any later reception of Roman law.

But readers who question any of the propositions in this stimulating book will be able to pursue their investigations more deeply with the aid of the sources listed in the well-chosen bibliography.

Marjorie Chibnall

Marjorie Chibnall is a fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.



A seventeenth-century representation of David Rizzio, a musician at the court of Mary Queen of Scots who was murdered by Darnley. The portrait is reproduced in *Scottish Fiddlers and their Music* by Mary Anne Alburger (Gollancz, £15.00).

Family likenesses

Family Forms in Historic Europe
edited by Richard Wall, in collaboration with Jean Robin and Peter Laslett
Cambridge University Press, £37.50
ISBN 0 521 24547 8

The "rise of the family" has been one of the more striking features of historical studies in recent years. In the English-speaking world much of this interest can be traced to the publication, in 1972, of *Household and Family in Past Time* under the editorship of Peter Laslett, doyen of family studies in this country. *Family Forms in Historic Europe*, the latest publication from the Cambridge Group, will take its place alongside that pioneering work as a milestone in the development of the discipline. The credit for this achievement must go largely to the chief editor Richard Wall (Laslett's "assistant" in 1972), who is responsible for four of the 17 richly varied contributions.

The theoretical and empirical problems besetting the history of the family are notorious. In his introduction, which ranks as a major study in its own right, Wall tackles the thorny questions of the relationship between household and family and of each to the wider society. "Household" may seem a simpler entity than "family" to define, but even here the criteria of common residence, consumption and production may not coincide and their competing claims must be resolved.

Wall's answers may not command universal assent, but it will no longer be possible to accuse the Cambridge historians of naivety in these respects. More telling criticisms of the studies represented in *Household and Family* were directed at their tendency to become bogged down in discussions of average size, at the expense of geographical or socioeconomic variations in household form, and a lack of attention to the way such forms might change in the course of the life cycle.

These issues are firmly addressed, with varying degrees of success, in the present volume. P. Schmidtbauer presents regional comparisons from community listings over four centuries of Austrian history, while Rudolf Andorka and Tamás Farago do the same for a shorter period in Hungary. The results are intriguing, but the logistical constraints on intensive local studies raise inevitable questions of sample size and representativeness.

The use of small-scale variations in household structure to test large-scale theories of economic causality is exemplified by Jacek Kochanowitz's study of Polish peasant landholdings in the eighteenth century. In this instance, Chayanovian theory succumbs to the forces of class struggle, while in the very different terrain of west Flanders Wall concludes that Berkner and Mendels have misrepresented the relationships between marriage, inheritance and farm type.

A number of authors use successive listings to trace the dynamics of household structure over time. Reinhard Sieder and Michael Mitterauer plot the "family life course" in nineteenth-century Austria with the aid of some novel graphical techniques. Their rejection of current notions of a "family cycle", in the historical context, is echoed by other contributors, particularly in Peter Czap's fascinating account of the very large, "perennial", households of Russian serfs at Mishino.

The process of household formation is the subject of an important paper by John Hajnal, complementing his renowned work on European marriage patterns. Hajnal's construction of two polar household models; dubbed "north west European simple" and "joint", is of central relevance to the concerns of demographic historians but, in other respects, diverges from the general tendency of the volume which is, in the editor's words, "to blur the distinction between western Europe and the 'rest'".

The degree to which bald distinctions between "eastern" and "western" systems can withstand the revelation of internal heterogeneity on either side forms an underlying theme to much of the book and is adduced by the editor to account for its uneven geographical coverage. The wealth of central and eastern European material is welcome, but it seems a shame that a collection including two Esthonian examples and three from west Flanders can find room for only one French study and nothing at all from western Europe south of the Marne.

The publication of *Family Forms in Historic Europe* should remove any remaining doubts as to the light household studies can throw on important questions of social structure and process in the past. The bearing of such studies on other approaches to the history of the family, however, remains unresolved.

In a thoughtful concluding piece Laslett subjects the "household economy" model to a searching and effective critique, but despite his earlier claims, echoed here by Plakans, for the importance of household form in the process of "primary socialization", little attempt is made to move from the structure of familial relations to the problem of their content. This is disappointing for the two realms are coextensive and their appropriation by separate "schools" increasingly artificial. It is to be hoped that the next decade will witness greater progress towards a synthesis.

John Landers

John Landers is lecturer in anthropology at University College London.

The power to convert

The Religion of Protestants: the Church in English Society 1559–1625
by Patrick Collinson
Oxford University Press, £17.50
ISBN 0 19 822685 3

In his 1979 Ford lectures, which have now resulted in this rich and challenging monograph, Professor Collinson aimed at correcting the "damaging mistake" of writing the history of the Church of England between 1559 and 1625 "in the anachronistically dichotomous terms of an Anglicanism not yet conceived and an alien puritanism not yet clearly discerned."

He here reaffirms the unreservedly protestant nature of the Elizabethan and Jacobean religious establishment while simultaneously maintaining the essentially conservative character of this protestantism: the Calvinism of what was seen in retrospect as the golden age of the protestant preachers did not divide the seriously minded protestants in the provinces from their rulers in Westminster and Lambeth, nor did it, before 1625, provide any sort of highroad to civil war.

This study serves two purposes: it can be approached both as a valuable review of the state of current research (not least the author's own) on the English church in this period, and also as a no less valuable guide to the work still waiting to be done. It opens with a reassessment of the operation of the royal supremacy, moving on to a discussion of the contribution of the episcopate and an account of the transformation of the lower clergy over the course of the two reigns. The English church never became a mere adjunct to the state. Bishops of the calibre of Grindal, Whitgift and Bancroft, drawing on precedents from late Roman antiquity, preserved a sphere of independence for the church and, particularly as the sixteenth century progressed, began displaying a new confidence in episcopal authority, partly perhaps a belated reaction to presbyterian claims.

The Elizabethan bishops have on the whole received a good press from historians: this process of rehabilitation is here extended, not before time, to their Jacobean successors. These men, resident and usually alert to the requirements of the clergy and people committed to their charge, by and large fulfilled the role of reformed superintendents. It was the lower clergy, however, who had to change most to meet the needs of a protestant church and, despite the grossly inadequate stipends in many areas, respond they did, so that by 1626 they were well on the way to becoming an all graduate profession.

The second part of the book with its consideration of clerical and lay relations and of the religion of "the people" is probably the most innovatory. A hierarchical church mirrored an intensely hierarchical society: godly magistrates collaborated with godly ministers to bring an experience of living protestantism to the masses. Noblemen, gentlemen and urban oligarchs together with their clergy saw their function as one of preserving, not undermining, the existing social fabric as much in the nation at large as in their own localities. Yet how popular was this new protestantism; how deeply did it penetrate all levels of English society? These are questions which may in the final analysis prove unanswerable. The godly may never have constituted more than a small minority of Elizabethan and Jacobean England, but a minority which was growing in strength, reputation and numbers with the passage of time.

There were manifest failures, chronicled here, of negligent bishops, scandalous parish clergy, repressive magistrates and irreligious people, but for Professor Collinson the protestantism of the period remains primarily a spiritual phenomenon and not one reducible simply to a rather crude economic determinism. Protestantism could as well unify as separate a community into its component parts. Above all it retained the power to convert. In the last chapter where he examines voluntary religion Professor Collinson recreates the attractions of Calvinist protestantism in an age when a husband could call to his wife and children, or neighbour to his neighbour "Come . . . let us go to the sermon . . . Hasten and make speed, that we may together seek the Lord of Hosts."

Claire Cross

Claire Cross is reader in history at the University of York.

Steven Runciman's *The Medieval Manichee: a study of the Christian dualist heresy* is published by Cambridge University Press, at £19.50 and £6.95. It traces the history of the dualist tradition in Christianity from its Gnostic beginnings to the later Middle Ages. The book was first published in 1947, since when, as the author notes in a new introduction, much work has been done on the same theme. A new bibliography has been added.

LINGUISTICS

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BOOKS

Diagnostic delusions

Race, Culture and Mental Disorder
by Philip Rack
Tavistock, £12.50 and £5.95
ISBN 0 422 78160 6 and 78170 3

A young Hungarian Jew, a member of the ultra-orthodox Hasidic sect, was brought by his anxious mother to an East End hospital where I was working. She was concerned that he was fasting excessively and spending long hours immersed in the ritual bath. She felt that his excessive self-mortification was a sign of insanity. The patient was interviewed by a woman doctor, who extended her hand in friendly greeting. The Hasid withdrew his hand; the physician recorded "catatonic negativism", unaware of the taboo on physical contact with women, who might be defiled by menstrual blood. When taken to the ward the patient covered his ears to keep out the "lewd" sound of a woman singer on the radio. The doctor noted: "typical schizophrenic posturing".

A few months ago a Nigerian walked into another local hospital with his baby son and asked for a priest to bless him to "get rid of a spell". The hospital chaplain was not consulted. Instead the duty psychiatric house officer was called, who diagnosed "paranoid delusions". The Nigerian was detained on a compulsory hospital order. A social worker was called to remove the child to a place of safety. The "patient" objected, there was a struggle, the police were called in and the man was removed to a locked ward, sedated with neuroleptics and labelled "paranoid schizophrenic".

This type of grave diagnostic error has been a common occurrence in psychiatric practice in Britain since the large-scale postwar immigration from Europe and the New Commonwealth and has led to the label of schizophrenia being applied three times more commonly to patients from the Caribbean than to patients born in England and Wales. Philip Rack's excellent handbook is designed to reduce cross-cultural diagnostic error. Such a work is urgently needed by psychiatrists, general practitioners, nurses and social workers. It is especially relevant to work in the prison medical service where, in the 1970s, it was not uncommon for Rastas to be labelled schizophrenic on the basis of their unfamiliar beliefs in the divinity of the Emperor Haile Selassie and that Adam and Christ were black. It will also serve as a corrective to the psychiatric myth that Africans do not get depressed.

One of the most contentious areas of psychiatric expertise is the medical report on prisoners on remand. In 1964 a Ugandan was convicted at Kent Assizes on four counts of murder. A psychiatrist, Dr Neustatter, in giving medical evidence at his trial had discussed the "particular mentality" of Africans and claimed that the defendant's abnormality of mind arose from inherent causes, which he defined as "his make-up, the make-up of the emotive primitive African". The judge told the jury: "According to the evidence of Dr Neustatter, which I have read to you, the abnormality of mind which he says exists in the case of King is not really a mental condition peculiar to King but is some form of mental condition which is to be expected in men of his race. It is a state of mind in which an African, a man of African negro type, might get into. That raises the question of whether you can really say that is abnormality. Or that view it is the normal reaction of the negro type."

In rejecting the medical claim of insanity the judge is merely stating the "cultural relativism" case that value-systems are not universal but differ from society to society. The culturally relativist view emphasizes that no behaviour can be judged as a sign of mental illness without considering its social and cultural context. Hallucinations, one of the main symptoms of psychotic illnesses, can only be regarded as pathological in relation to the patient's cultural milieu: failure to recognize, for example, that a fifth of the members of the Pentecostal Church of God regularly experience hallucinations can lead to grave diagnostic error.

The medical profession is far from immune to ethnocentrism, the attitude that the beliefs and values of one's own cultural group are the only correct ones and can be extrapolated across cultural boundaries. In both Britain and the United States black patients emerge from the diagnostic process as more "psychotic" than whites who have shown the same behaviour, while black patients are more likely to be detained involuntarily, and to receive physical treatment (chemotherapy and electroshock therapy) rather than psychotherapy. Ethnocentrism at times merges into frankly racist attitudes and practices. A demand by English general practitioners for a financial inducement to "ease the burden" of having a large number of immigrants in their inner-city practices may be dismissed as greed and bigotry. But the Tuskegee study – publicly funded research conducted for 40 years from 1932 in Macon County, Alabama, on the effects of untreated syphilis on black men from whom penicillin was deliberately withheld – continued until its exposure in our own professional lifetime.

To the clinician the most useful section of the book is that dealing with unfamiliar presentations of psychiatric disorder. Rack covers somatic behaviour induced by emotional stress – the presentation of depression and anxiety as headache or abdominal discomfort. He offers three possible explanations for this: the expectation that doctors are only interested in physical symptoms, the use of somatic symptoms as a metaphor (as in the Urdu expression translated as: "my heart feels lonely, squeezed, bored") and patients' tendency to emphasize somatic aspects to avoid categorization as "mad". He also usefully compares suicide gestures in English teenage girls (the British "culture-bound syndrome") with hysterical pseudo-psychosis (hallucinations and "convulsions") in Asian adolescents confronted with insoluble personal problems. They are both socially sanctioned ways of indicating distress and mobilizing family support.

Rack has established his own Transcultural Psychiatric Unit at a hospital in Bradford where about one in five of the local population are immigrants or their first-generation descendants. He leads a multidisciplinary team of hospital staff, some of whom speak one or more of the commonest languages of South Asia. He is aware of the clinical shortcomings of interpreters. The patient develops a rapport with the interpreter, not with the psychiatrist, and at times the interpreter may deliberately distort the interview.

Conscious of his own ambiguous position as a "white liberal professional", Rack warns against the risk of being thought to say that cultural diversity is a psychiatric matter. Although he is keen to avoid the danger of facile categorization and stereotyping of people from unfamiliar cultural backgrounds, he tends to overlook the possibility that transcultural psychiatry is unaware of its own basic assumptions and ideology and its tendency to assume an equivalent of culture, colour and social class and to regard ethnic minorities as homogenous entities. It is a pity that he has used the ambiguous word "race" in his title. He rightly cautions against "concealed ethnocentrism" in which lipservice is paid to the principle of cultural relativism and he draws attention to the self-aggrandizement of the expert who champions the cause of ethnic minorities.

While repudiating the frankly racist position of those psychiatrists of the late 1950s who generalized glibly about "black brains" and "the African mind", today's clinician must avoid an idealization of ethnic minorities. Thus, an awareness of the cultural antecedents of Rastafari and its meaning in terms of ethnic redefinition should not push the physician into the absurd position of denying the medical risks of certain forms of culturally sanctioned behaviour, such as the physical and psychological dangers inherent in heavy and frequent cannabis smoking, or the possibility of vitamin B_{12} deficiency and rickets in children brought up on a strict Rasta diet.

Maurice Lipsedge

Maurice Lipsedge is a consultant psychiatrist at Guy's Hospital Medical School, London.

No end to ideology

Ideology and Social Psychology: extremism, moderation and contradiction
by Michael Billig
Blackwell, £15.50
ISBN 0 631 13063 2

Social psychology, it is generally held, has recently passed through a decade of crisis. Although the doubts have tended to assume a methodological form, the worries about investigative techniques have also been vehicles for more far-reaching anxieties about the stance of the discipline towards the people it studies and its contribution to their lives. The impact of Marx can be glimpsed in these latter debates in a concern about the ideological forms in which particular issues are raised within the field and in a muted, but persistent, questioning of the autonomy of its subject-matter.

Michael Billig is well placed to experience the full force of these preoccupations. His earlier work on the social psychology of the National Front and on racism has sensitized him to the fact that psychology can be a source of ideological beliefs as well as of explanations of their grip on the mind. He is also aware that psychological theory and the Marxist theory of ideology can confront one another in a mutually cancelling stalemate. In his book he discusses a range of social psychological theories, examining what each takes to be central to the human condition and what each can contribute to the analysis of how people perceive and respond to the business of living in a capitalist society. The results of his labours both illuminate and illustrate the difficulties of a dialogue between social psychology and the ghost of Karl Marx.

After a preliminary discussion of the Lockeian "science of ideas" pioneered by the Ideologues of the French Revolution, its transformation from the level of individual psychology to social structure at the hands of Marx and, less interestingly, the eugenics of Galton and his followers, Billig addresses a series of more modern theories beginning with the Frankfurt School and ending with contemporary attribution theory.

If anything, the former is Billig's most compelling case study. Seeking to account for the rise of fascism, the members of the Frankfurt School turned to Freud's analyses of family structure and personality development as an intellectual tool-kit for explaining the irrational. The result was a powerful fusion of psychological theory and political radicalism which treated fascism as an ideological system and explained its appeal as a product of repressive socialization in an authoritarian family structure. However, once the school was exiled to the United States, there was a substantial narrowing of focus. In place of the Marxist analysis of ideology, there came the liberal *Studies in Prejudice*. *The Authoritarian Personality* substitutes an analysis of authoritarian and democratic outlooks for earlier analyses of capitalism and the outlooks were conceived less as ideological formations than as aspects of individual personality.

It is this latter approach, with its psychologization of politics, which has been enduringly influential in Anglophone social psychology. With the deepening of the cold war, authoritarianism was uncoupled from its earlier connexions with right wing antisemitism. The dogmatic individuals of Rokeach's *The Open and Closed Mind* included left as well as right-wingers, and his emphasis on the value of flexible adjustment to the social order reversed the earlier Frankfurt commitment to the values of non-conformity and social change. Hans Eysenck's subsequent genetic glosses on the results of similar personality tests represented the nadir of this trend.

Matters become more complex when Billig turns to examine the consistency and attribution theories which have dominated social psychology during the past two decades. Consistency theories propose that individuals are inherently disposed to eliminate contradiction or dissonance from their belief systems but, Billig argues, such theories are silent on the specification of "inconsistency" and its relationship to social organization and social norms. This silence becomes deafening when, to use one of his examples, consistency theories are confronted with the task of explaining the co-existence of racial discrimination with the democratic values of justice and equality.

Nor does Billig approve of theories which suggest that dissonance is avoided in such cases by "derogating the victim." Here the underlying assumption that human beings will rationalize away any injustice is, he suggests, unacceptably cynical and conservative. The attribution theories of the seventies, he argues, are similarly lacking in a sense of social context. For example, the attributionists' main discovery of a general tendency towards the employment of personal, rather than situational, explanations for events is insufficiently related to the dominant individualistic values of contemporary capitalism. At the end of the day, Billig proposes, psychologists should be aware that unremitting tolerance is no less problematic in its consequences than authoritarianism.

Part history of ideas and part critique of contemporary psychology, *Ideology and Social Psychology* is an ambitious book which is by no means fully successful even within its own, avowedly speculative, terms. Sociologists will worry about Billig's failure to place his subject matter within clearly delineated social and historical contexts. They will also question the unspecified notion of ideology to which this book is addressed. Psychologists will complain at the unbalanced, and sometimes myopic, treatment which is accorded to modern theories and will point to the immense empirical and theoretical gap between the results of particular experiments on the one hand and large generalizations about social structure and ideology on the other. Some of Billig's arguments remain nebulous and *ad hoc* in character and in this context, in which critiques in the hand are easily outnumbered by their counterparts in the bush, his determination to pursue as many of them as possible creates a number of confusing moments.

None the less, if Billig does not succeed in resolving the many complex issues which he raises, his provocative discussion may help to stimulate us all to examine the assumptions and conclusions of social psychological research against a wider social canvas. Such an outcome is far from undesirable when the primary context of social psychological research is apt to be the preceding experiment.

John Heritage

John Heritage is lecturer in sociology at the University of Warwick.

Scotching prejudice

Teaching about Race Relations
by Lawrence Stenhouse, Gajendra K. Verma, Robert D. Wild and Jon Nixon
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £12.50
ISBN 0 7100 9036 6

While the late Lawrence Stenhouse will undoubtedly be remembered for his work in curriculum development his contribution to the debate about race relations in the curriculum may well be his most important – and controversial – epitaph. This book, co-authored by Stenhouse and his research colleagues, is essentially the report of two interlinked research projects – the SSRC project on problems and effects of teaching about race relations and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation project on teaching about race relations through drama. These projects were based at the Centre for Applied Research in Education at the University of Norwich between 1972 and 1975 under Stenhouse's directorship.

The book illustrates well the controversy surrounding race relations, bringing out not only the difficulties of launching teaching about race relations in the Humanities Curriculum Project (HCP) but also teachers' reactions and pupils' responses to the sensitive nature of the topic. It is significant that while 24 l.e.a.s did agree to cooperate with the research 22 refused to do so, partly because of the initial opposition to the idea of race relations being taught in the HCP.

The major aim of the projects was to ascertain whether teaching about race relations to average ability fourth and fifth-year secondary school pupils would increase awareness of racial problems and would lead to greater tolerance or whether it would have the opposite effect. The first part of the report is concerned with the results of the research and the testing of various hypotheses; the second part gives a narrative account, plus comment, of what happened in the different classrooms of some of the 40 schools participating in the projects. These ranged from small single-sex schools to large mixed comprehensive schools in urban and rural areas, in multiracial areas and in areas with virtually no racial mixture. In these schools three different approaches to teaching about race relations were developed. The first, used in 14 schools, was based on the HCP, teaching an understanding of race relations. The second, used in 16 schools, was open-ended and was concerned with combatting racism and prejudice. The third approach used drama in 10 schools to teach about race relations.

Not surprisingly initial tests revealed considerable ignorance among adolescents about racial issues as well as latent and deep-rooted prejudice. Although 26 hypotheses were tested the major conclusions from the research are that teaching about race relations in the 14–16 age range will tend to have positive rather than negative effects upon interracial tolerance as compared with *not* teaching about race relations; that the use of drama as the sole means of increasing racial understanding and tolerance is questionable because of its emphasis on the emotions and imagination rather than on cognitive and intellectual understanding; that there is a danger that teaching about race relations might increase negative attitudes on the part of blacks; that there is a danger that racial prejudice is more likely to increase because of the influence of the media and society generally unless race relations is taught in schools. As Stenhouse and Verma conclude,

> All the evidence suggests that the school can make a worthwhile contribution to the improvement of racial attitudes but that it can only ameliorate, not adequately counter, the influence of racism in society . . . In the end the school . . . cannot be held responsible for the reform of society and the adult world.

The second part of the book examines a selection of schools involved in the research projects and gives the reader an insight into the thousand hours of taped materials. To non-teachers some of these taped dialogues will make depressing reading; not only because of the poor standard of English language used, but because they reveal a deep-seated ignorance and prejudice on the part of the majority of the pupils participating and because in some cases the teachers were plainly not competent to handle the situation. Most teachers of this age range, however, will be able to identify with their colleagues and will be able to sympathize with their difficulties.

Keith Watson

Dr Watson is lecturer in education at the University of Reading.

BOOKS

Novel plastics

Polymers and Their Properties Volume 1: Fundamentals of Structure and Mechanics
by J. W. S. Hearle
Ellis Horwood: Wiley. £32.50
ISBN 0 85312 033 1

To the man in the street, there seems to be an ever increasing use of plastics in common domestic products as well as sophisticated consumer articles. They range from tough, transparent "pop" bottles through carbon fibre reinforced nylon tennis racquets to the front fenders and tailgates which have now replaced the conventional bumpers on most new cars. The oil crisis of the last decade has of course affected their price, since oil is the basic source of most common plastics, although it can equally be argued with some force that the oil price rise has affected all materials, metals, ceramics, glass and so on through the use of fuel (oil, gas and coal) in their extraction, conversion and final processing to shape.

In fact, many of the innovative ways in which plastics are used today have only been developed within the past decade with the use of fast, effective production line techniques like injection moulding. Such methods are relatively easy to automate using robots together with microprocessor control and it is no surprise to find that many moulding companies have been in the forefront of their application in production engineering.

The older view of their properties as soft, weak and cheap alternatives to metals is also changing as new polymers are synthesized, developed and commercialized. The successful development of aromatic polyamide fibre in the late sixties to early seventies was an outstanding example of the collaboration between polymer chemists and polymer physicists to make a material which exploited the high strength of the carbon-carbon bond. But new tricks can also be played with "old" polymers such as polyethylene, which with appropriate processing can be oriented to produce a material of comparable stiffness to steel. It is the understanding of molecular processes in polymers which is the main objective of polymer physics and which has helped to guide the chemists in their search for new polymers with properties undreamt of by the early pioneers.

Professor Hearle's book attempts to outline the main achievements of polymer physics in terms of the way various investigations have modelled the single, isolated polymer chain and its interactions with its surroundings, whether small molecules (for example, solvent) or other polymer chain (for example, bulk material). This provides the structure for the book, with the first two chapters on the basic chemical structures of polymers and the ideal models of the polymer chains. Subsequent chapters follow the application of such models to polymer solutions and melts (rheology), rubber elasticity, the transition to the glassy state (the so-called "leathery region), hard amorphous polymers (glasses), and crystalline polymers.

The task is not easy, simply because of the difficulty of allowing for chemical structure in what are essentially very simple models of ideal chains. Although the broad behaviour of plastics and rubbers can be explained, there is a mismatch when it comes to detailed understanding of why particular chemical chain structures give rise to the physical properties they possess. Inevitably then, the author simply summarizes the experimental evidence for different polymers towards the end of each section. The treatment, however, is a little uneven and does not bring the reader completely up to the present. For example, the classic experiments of Sir Geoffrey Allen, Dr Colin Price and co-workers on the energetic contribution to the retractive force in crosslinked rubbers is not mentioned at all in the discussion of rubber elasticity. Similar comments apply to the sections on crystalline morphology, where the plates the author has chosen mainly come from the early to middle sixties. Neither is there mention of the unusual and unique microstructures exhibited by block copolymers, on which there is now a voluminous literature. By no stretch of the imagination can these materials be described as new and experimental, as they were first studied and commercialized by Shell, du Pont and other companies in the late sixties.

Perhaps, however, I am being less than fair in criticizing a work which is not yet complete, because Professor Hearle does promise us a second volume which will cover not only other physical properties (optical, electrical and mechanical properties such as fracture toughness and fatigue) but also areas where "knowledge is less and understanding is more speculative". I would, however, make the plea that such a volume should be related more directly to polymers and effects which are being exploited commercially *now* and no longer in the realm of laboratory curiosities. Such materials include new paints and coatings, adhesives, photoresists for etching circuits into silicon chips for microprocessors, interpenetrating polymer networks, as well as the so-called polymer "alloys" such as the polycarbonate-polyester alloy being currently used on the Ford Sierra car.

Investigators and academics within the polymer field will inevitably criticize the book for not carrying us to the forefront of polymer physics or engineering, but for those who work in other fields, it does form a sound introduction to polymer physics which will enable them to appreciate more fully the latest developments. The text is easy to follow, partly because some of the background theory has been put into appendix form but mainly because the author writes clearly and succintly.

P. R. Lewis

P. R. Lewis is lecturer in materials science at the Open University.

Materials science

The Structure and Properties of Solids: an introduction to materials science
by Bruce Chalmers
Heyden, £9.50
ISBN 0 85501 721 X

Many aspects of technological advance are limited by the properties of the materials that are available. This has led to the "science of materials" evolving into a distinct scientific discipline, taught in many universities throughout the world. The aim of the materials scientists is to understand the relationship between the structure of a material and its properties, particularly with regard to metals, ceramics, semiconductors and polymers.

The subject is a combination of pure and applied science and is probably one which the average bright sixthformer may not, through ignorance of it, consider pursuing. This short book by Bruce Chalmers (professor of metallurgy emeritus at Harvard) should provide, for pupils and teachers alike, a broad introduction to the areas of interest to the materials scientist at an accessible intellectual level.

It consists of 13 short, readable chapters and the approach is wholly non-mathematical. After an opening chapter on atoms and electrons which introduces the reader to the periodic table and to the various types of interatomic bonding, the first half is principally concerned with the physical properties of solids. These include electrical, magnetic, optical and thermal properties; and quite modern developments are referred to, such as quartz crystals in clocks, amorphous semiconductors, magnetic bubble memories, liquid crystals, and lasers.

A series of chapters in the second half is concerned with the strength of solids. Brittle fracture is discussed, and the role of dislocations in plastic flow is outlined, leading to an account of the ways in which strong solids may be developed. The examples given of strong alloys are those based on aluminium and on iron. Although there may be a lack of reference to modern developments, a brief account of composite materials is also included, to which this comment would certainly not apply.

The final section considers the degradation of materials by wear, creep and fatigue, as well as oxidation and corrosion (including some ideas on corrosion prevention). The same electrochemical principles are then applied to an account of the operation of electrical batteries. A concluding chapter mentions a number of developments which are still in the pipeline, such as metallic glasses, superconductors and fuel cells.

The book is clearly and profusely illustrated with line diagrams. It should provide easy reading for anyone with a knowledge of O level physics and should encourage the attitude of a unified approach to the properties of solids. Although the text is non-mathematical, the reader is encouraged to appreciate orders of magnitudes of various parameters. To this end it is to be regretted that SI units have not been used; stresses are quoted in both kg m^{-2} and lb in^{-2}, and I was thoroughly confused by the American description of 10^{21} as "a billion trillion".

John Martin

John Martin is fellow and tutor in metallurgy and science of materials at St Catherine's College, Oxford.

Memory circuits

Memory, Learning, and Higher Function: a cellular view
by C. D. Woody
Springer, DM160
ISBN 3 540 90525 1

Woody's main aim in this review of the neural basis of memory is to consider this subject at the level of the function of single cells in the nervous system (that is, single neurones). He does this thoroughly, and also provides a useful coverage of related areas.

He first provides a description of the learning behaviour which he later analyses at the cellular level, a considerable portion of this description being devoted to an analysis of the important parameters of classical or Pavlovian conditioning. Towards the end of the book, Woody provides a useful summary of the cybernetics of memory – of how information can be represented and processed in systems, including the nervous system. This approach, using mathematics, engineering, and physics, is essential if information representation in a system as complex as the brain is to be understood.

In the main core of the book, Woody reviews experimental investigations of how the activity of single neurones in different parts of the nervous system is related to memory. He considers neuronal activity related to the formation of associations, as in classical conditioning, and to the memory for particular stimuli, as for example in habituation in which the response to a particular stimulus decreases if that stimulus is presented repeatedly. Evidence from both relatively simple nervous systems, in invertebrates such as sea slugs, and from higher nervous systems in vertebrates (including mammals) is included.

Woody next deals with the subcellular neurophysiological mechanisms which may underlie the changes seen in the activity of single neurones. He then turns his attention to the level of the brain system in order to consider which brain circuits are related to memory, relying heavily on evidence gleaned from the amnesias which follow damage to particular brain regions.

Although Woody provides a remarkably wide-ranging and useful review of the neural basis of memory, there are places where his treatment might have been more extensive. For example, he has placed considerable emphasis on association formation in conditioning and much less on the problem of how we recognize a stimulus. He could also have provided a stronger review of current evidence from primates (including man) on how particular brain systems are involved in different types of memory, and on the amnesias and their neural basis.

However, his book does serve beautifully to emphasize how broad the grounding of neuroscientists must be if they are interested in brain function, and in the disorders thereof. They clearly need to be familiar with psychology, brain anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, neurology, with theories of information representation and processing, and with cybernetics and artificial intelligence.

Edmund Rolls

Edmund Rolls is lecturer in experimental psychology at the University of Oxford.



Morse telegraphy, from *Natural Philosophy* by A. Ganot (1887). A Morse code operator, like a typist or a pianist, performs a short-term memory task but draws heavily on information in long-term storage. Taken from *Your Memory: a user's guide* by Alan Baddeley, published by Penguin at £4.95.

Intuitive notion of set

Numbers, Sets and Axioms: the apparatus of mathematics
by A. G. Hamilton
Cambridge University Press, £25.00 and £9.50
ISBN 0 521 24509 5 and 28761 8

As its title indicates, this book is an introduction for students of mathematics to some of the fundamental concepts upon which modern mathematics rests.

It begins with an account of the number systems, leading to the construction of real and complex numbers. Next we have a discussion of the concept of the size or cardinality of a set, a notion that is best introduced – as the author does here – in an intuitive manner without the encumbrance of formal axioms. A chapter on ordered sets follows: this includes a useful introduction to lattices and Boolean algebras – the most important kinds of ordered structure.

In chapter four we come to axiomatic set theory. The author's account is prefaced by a concise and lucid discussion of the reasons why axioms for sets are needed, and what their significance is. He makes the point – so often omitted in set theory texts – that the set-theoretical axioms are intended neither to be entirely self-evident (as were those of Greek geometry) nor purely definitional (as are those of, say, group theory), but have instead a more tentative character. As he observes, the notion of set is an intuitive one, but there are not enough self-evident properties automatically to furnish an adequate axiom system. So we must regard the axioms as expressing properties of sets which we believe are true of the concept of set shared by most mathematicians.

After these remarks, the Zermelo-Fraenkel axioms for set theory are introduced with a minimum of fuss. The ensuing analysis of the axioms is detailed but still lucid: I particularly liked the discussion of the impredicative nature of the separation axiom, a point usually suppressed in introductory texts. After showing how to develop arithmetic in the system, the chapter continues with a brief account of one of the set-theoretic systems (that of von Neumann, Bernay and Gödel) which admits the presence of "large" collections such as the class of sets or all ordinals. The author then addresses the troublesome problem of the existence of essentially different models of the set-theoretic axioms, and the resulting uncertainty as to the identity of the "real" universe of sets. He asserts – and I agree – that this identity question is fundamentally a philosophical problem on which formal set theory sheds but little light.

Leaving to one side these vexatious issues, the author turns next to the axiom of choice and several of its major corollaries: Zorn's lemma, the well-ordering theorem, the comparability of cardinals, and the Boolean prime ideal theorem. There is also a brief account of some of its less felicitous consequences: the existence of a set of real numbers that is not Lebesgue measurable and the (in) famous Banach-Tarski paradox: any solid sphere may be split into finitely many pieces which can be rearranged without distortion to form two solid spheres of the same size. A final chapter contains an introduction to the theory of ordinal and cardinal numbers.

The book is excellent in every respect. It is clearly written, contains lots of illuminating examples, and achieves a harmonious balance of formal techniques and intuitive concepts. The fact that the author presupposes no knowledge of mathematical logic will make the book a particularly useful one for students with a modest mathematical background who require a sensible introduction to the set-theoretical foundations of mathematics.

John Bell

John Bell is reader in mathematical logic at the London School of Economics.

BOOKS

Measured response

The National Physical Laboratory: a history
by Edward Pyatt
Adam Hilger, £24.00
ISBN 0 85274 387 4

Man has long required measures for trade and for building. As commercial organization has become more complex and as the technical demands of engineering have become greater, so it has become necessary for more and more people to use common measures of ever higher precision. However, although a university laboratory may be the place to teach and pioneer some field of physics, it is not the place to provide a central reference and steady development. As a commercial organization cannot be expected to take responsibility for a nationwide uniform system of precise measurements, the only satisfactory way of monitoring standards and developing procedures is to support a central government institute.

The National Physical Laboratory (NPL) was founded in 1899 – at first under the management of the Royal Society, though with substantial assistance from the Treasury – to give technical support to the life of the nation in a very general way by the provision of adequate standards of physical measurement. The idea was first advocated by the far-sighted academic physicist Lord Rayleigh after the untimely death of James Clerk Maxwell, who had begun investigations of electrical standards in the newly founded Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge. However, the requirement that led most directly to the establishment of the laboratory was for standards of electrical measurements at a time when electrical engineering was burgeoning and it was feared that Germany was taking the lead, although much of the physical basis had been laid in this country by Faraday and his successors.

From the first it seemed sensible to associate other groups with the measurement laboratories. As these grew they were separated as independent institutes, whether in government or without. The engineering division was moved to Scotland as the National Engineering Laboratory; the aerodynamics division, which did work of far-reaching significance in the early days, is now part of the Royal Aircraft Establishment. A ship testing tank was a comparatively early development at NPL and the former ship division is now part of the private National Maritime Institute; and the former radio division, whose members were responsible for the development of radar, is incorporated in the Rutherford-Appleton Laboratory of the Science and Engineering Research Council.

Edward Pyatt, a former member of the laboratory, has written the first full history of NPL and tells of its origins, its development, its main areas of research, its duties in two world wars, and of the changes it has undergone during the postwar period. With an appendix that lists some of the more senior members, the book is a valuable record of part of the history of twentieth-century science. No doubt others with a wider view will assess the significance of NPL for science policy generally as well as for the development of physics and engineering but without Pyatt's book they would not have the material on which to work.

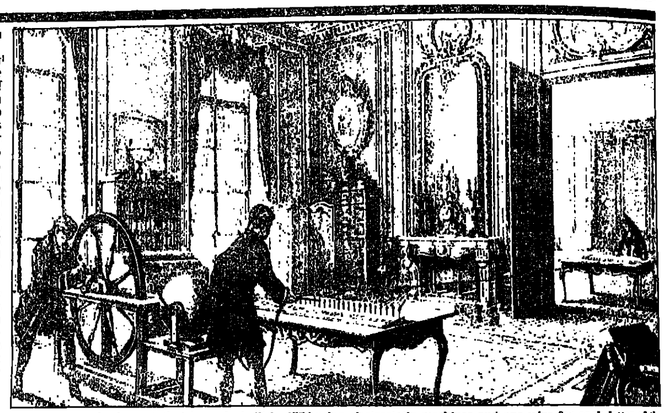
For all its past achievements the record of NPL in the postwar years has been somewhat unsatisfactory in a way that is common to much research in this country: good ideas developed in the laboratory have not found a commercial home or have found one abroad. Although that is a much more serious criticism of a government laboratory than of a university department, not all the blame is to be laid at the gates of NPL: short-sighted attitudes in industry have contributed. Naturally this state of affairs, whether real or imagined, attracted the attention of administrators in government, so that NPL was moved from the former Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (which took it over at the end of World War I) to the Ministry of Technology and then to the Department of Industry. At the same time its work was supposed to be geared increasingly to the direct needs of industry, leading to a second unsatisfactory condition. Although much NPL work is closely related to research in universities, over the years connexions with universities have diminished. There is great potential for teaching in NPL and as a national laboratory it also has a responsibility to spread its knowledge and skills among students.

Although I am reluctant to make this criticism, for my colleagues and I have had the most willing and effective collaboration in particular researches, it is plain that far more could be done in other ways. In this country we are apt to have a greater separation of research institutes from universities than elsewhere and it may seem a paradox that that is because here most fundamental research is done in universities whereas other countries maintain large institutes outside the universities for such studies. We in British universities naturally consider that to teach at the highest level you must be in intimate touch with research and that the best research is stimulated by the presence of bright students.

At the same time we must recognize the disadvantages. First, as the recent Merrison Report pointed out, universities generally have not applied a sufficient proportion of the funds from the UGC during the past decade or so to the support of research as required by the responsibility that lies upon them for fundamental work. Second, government laboratories such as NPL do come to stand apart from the universities to the detriment of both parties. It would be a happy outcome of Edward Pyatt's book if it were to lead to further thoughts on the function of NPL, on the place and support of research in the universities and how the major national laboratories should contribute to education and scholarship as well as to the more evident technical requirements of the country.

A. H. Cook

A. H. Cook is head of the Cavendish Laboratory, and Jacksonian professor of natural philosophy at the University of Cambridge.



Georges Lesage's electrostatic telegraph, built in 1774 using electrostatic machines and one wire for each letter of the alphabet. Taken from *Telecommunications: a technology for change* by Eryl Davies, designed as a companion to the Science Museum's new telecommunications gallery and published by HMSO at £2.95.

Allosteric enzymes

Allosteric Enzymes: kinetic behaviour
by B. I. Kurganov
Wiley, £29.95
ISBN 0 471 10195 8

Two papers by Jacques Monod and his collaborators, published in the *Journal of Molecular Biology* in 1963 and 1965, were a landmark in our understanding of biochemical control. They noted that many important regulatory effects on enzymes are brought about by substances that are not substrates or products of the enzymes concerned; they proposed that such effects occur at special sites separate from the catalytic sites, which they called allosteric sites. They also pointed out that enzymes with allosteric sites often display cooperativity, a phenomenon whereby successive molecules of a ligand binding to a molecule of enzyme bind progressively more tightly.

In the second paper they showed that a single model was capable of explaining both allosteric effects and cooperativity simultaneously. Although this was one of the most important papers to be published during the 1960s, not all of its effects were beneficial: by demonstrating that allosteric effects and cooperativity could be accommodated in the same model it fostered the idea that they were the same phenomenon.

Dr Kurganov has done a major service to biochemists by bringing together the large amount of experimental work that has been published on allosteric and cooperative enzymes. As a source of data about these enzymes his book is without equal, and can only be compared with the work of Dixon and Webb on the larger canvas of enzymes in general. Whenever one needs examples of regulatory enzymes displaying a particular property one can hardly do better than to refer to this book: for example, table 4.2 occupies two pages and lists 16 enzymes for which the specific activity is dependent on the enzyme concentration.

Although the value of the book for specialists is beyond question, I have much more doubt about its appropriateness as an introduction to the subject, as it tends to present the ideas of other authors in a rather uncritical way, and is in general disappointing as a guide to theories of allosteric and cooperative effects. Although the preface to the English edition (which is a somewhat expanded version of the Russian original) does contain a fair definition of cooperativity, the book as a whole displays a lack of care in distinguishing it from allosteric behaviour.

Indeed, in a list of five characteristic properties of allosteric enzymes the occurrence of a sigmoidal dependence of rate on substrate concentration is given first, whereas the most fundamental property is omitted. On the following page lactate dehydrogenase, an enzyme that is not normally either allosteric or cooperative, is used to illustrate the statement that allosteric enzymes possess a quaternary structure, that is, that each molecule contains several subunits. Although this generalization is broadly correct, there are certainly exceptions and it is unfortunate that cooperativity in monomeric enzymes is treated rather superficially.

The index occupies less than two pages and is almost worthless. Among the entries that do not appear is "cooperativity". Almost every page contains significant information that is not indexed: for example, much of page 127 is occupied by a figure showing data for lactate dehydrogenase adsorbed on to dextran sulphate, but there is no way in which one might have suspected this from consulting the index.

Athel Cornish-Bowden

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Parasitic life

Modern Parasitology: a textbook of parasitology
edited by F. E. G. Cox
Blackwell Scientific, £12.50
ISBN 0 632 00612 9

"Parasites present a continual and unacceptable threat to the well-being of millions of people in the tropics and sub-tropics and to domesticated animals in all parts of the world". Though true, that statement (with which this book opens) is not the whole truth. The serious parasitic infections are indeed found mainly in the tropical parts of the world, but parasites of man are by no means restricted to warmer countries. They are not uncommon in Britain; and as they are becoming commoner, their study is not just of exotic interest.

In an anthropocentric world the parasites which cause disease in man and his domesticated animals have, not surprisingly, attracted most attention and been the objects of most parasitological research. As most of our knowledge is therefore of "medical" and "veterinary" parasites, this book is mainly concerned with these. Otherwise, however, it differs from many older textbooks.

Professor Cox has recruited an imposing team of experts, and together they consider parasitism as a way of life and do not just describe what parasites are and what diseases they cause. It is perhaps not commonly realized that there are more kinds of parasitic than non-parasitic animals in the world, and that parasites are not degenerate creatures but are highly developed and adapted. *Modern Parasitology* is essentially concerned with this adaptation to the parasitic life and with the ability of parasites to survive in a wide range of environments within their hosts.

The most important protozoa and helminths that affect man and his domesticated animals are described in the first two chapters, in which brief summaries of each group of parasites present a great deal of information very succinctly. In the next three chapters on biochemistry, physiology and nutrition, the available information has again been efficiently condensed and is presented in a very readable manner. A chapter on the immunology of parasitic infections then explains how immunity to parasitic infection develops and how parasites evade the host's defences, and discusses the important and topical question of immunization against parasites.

As the study of the prevalence of disease in populations relies largely on mathematical techniques, the chapter on the epidemiology of parasitic disease could prove difficult reading for the non-mathematically minded. However, it does summarize much new information, and is well worth careful study. Finally, two chapters are concerned with the possible control of parasites by biological methods, by public health work, and by the use of chemicals as biocides, as prophylactics and for the treatment of infections.

Professor Cox's book is intended mainly for undergraduates, but it will also be of value to graduate workers in parasitology. Although the text concentrates on general aspects of parasitology, each chapter has a useful list of references and suggested reading, and the book concludes with a short chapter giving sources of further detailed information.

William Crewe

William Crewe is reader in parasitology at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Second editions of two widely acclaimed textbooks have been published. An extensively revised edition of David Freifelder's *Physical Biochemistry: applications to biochemistry and molecular biology*, a practical text on physical methods, is available from Freeman at £29.95 and £15.50. Two new chapters on lipid biosynthesis and on recombinant DNA research, have been added to a revision of Frank B. Armstrong's *Biochemistry*, available from Oxford University Press at £24.50 and £9.75. A companion volume of *Experiments in Biochemistry*, by G. Douglas Crandall, is also available from Oxford University Press at £8.50.

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BOOKS

Emergent mentality

Science and Moral Priority: merging mind, brain, and human values
by Roger Sperry
Blackwell, £12.50
ISBN 0 631 13199 X

Why do distinguished scientists do it? It is somehow not enough to reach eminence in science; it is necessary to be a prophet too. Or so it seems with Roger Sperry, who was awarded the Nobel prize for medicine in 1982 for his work on split-brain or commissurotomy subjects. Certain philosophers writing on personal identity have invoked Sperry's work in this regard, and Sperry's account of his own work at points within the present book reveals with clarity the interest that that work has. It now seems that from time to time while engaged in this work Sperry was led to pronounce on human values and the relevance of science to them. The present book collects together some of these lectures and papers into a kind of manifesto on behalf of a science-based value-theory.

Back in the 1930s another distinguished scientist, Wolfgang Köhler, wrote a book entitled *The Place of Value in a World of Facts*. Some of the things that Sperry says suggest the same preoccupation with the questions of where values are to be found in the world which science deals with and whether some of the facts that science reveals do not presuppose considerations of value. In fact, however, Sperry seems to want to claim more than that. He points out, early on in the book, that at a meeting in 1980 in Washington members of various religious faiths unanimously agreed that "what the world needs is a new theology, one that would promote the values of conservation, renewable energy resources and the like"; and he claims that values of this kind would "emerge from a union of science, on our new terms, with ethics and religion". The evils that such a religion would combat are evils like those of overpopulation and the pollution of the environment – evils that are referred to regularly throughout the book. So it is not just that science can determine values; it is also the recipe for ridding the world of evils.

But how? How, for example, is the problem of overpopulation to be dealt with? On that Sperry is remarkably silent. Even if we were convinced that his new "religion", based on some conception of what facilitates survival, had validity it is less than clear how it would go about solving the world's problems. How could science deal with the problem of overpopulation without coming face to face with social, political and moral issues concerning which scientists *qua scientists* have no particular expertise? I do not think that the book gives any real answers to these questions.

The illusion that it might do so is, I think, produced by a certain train of thought that seems to underlie a good deal of what Sperry has to say. It runs something as follows: Values are subjective. They are therefore mental ("subjective values, like other mental phenomena . . ."). The mental can be shown to be something emergent arising from complex brain structures but such that it can at the same time affect those brain structures and the processes that occur in connexion with them. This is Sperry's own theory which, confusingly, he opposes to dualism, on the grounds that the mental is impossible except in connexion with brain processes, as well as to forms of materialism.) Hence science in general, and brain physiology in particular can determine values and so dissolve the fact-value "fallacy".

This is a tissue of confusions. The theory of the mind-body relation offered is not perhaps so surprising, although Sperry's way of presenting it, in terms of high-order cerebral processes constituting a dynamic system of which the mental is a part, may be. Sperry rightly sees parallels between his views and those of Sir Karl Popper and Sir John Eccles in *The Self and Its Brain* (Springer, 1977), although he quarrels with them on certain points – Popper's defence of indeterminism and Eccles's acceptance of dualism in Sperry's sense, with the conscious self "having supernatural origins". Some might object to Sperry's suggestion that something that is emergent from other processes can have a causal control over those processes. I am not myself sure whether one *should* object to that.

Nevertheless, exactly what states of consciousness are and how they can control physiological processes remains very obscure. There is one place where Sperry says that mental states are "built of, composed and constituted of physiological and physico-chemical elements, and thus, in the sense of the definition, reducible to these". But he goes on to deny that they are reducible to these in another sense, in that the whole is not reducible simply to the parts. None of this, however, answers the question of what exactly consciousness is, and the fact that Sperry's rejection of the identity thesis, epiphenomenalism and such like theories does not itself help to answer that question.

Suppose, however, that one waives all doubts on this score, what has it all to do with values? The fact that mental states are emergent from brain structures implies of course that *consciousness* of value, *beliefs* about values and the like are similarly emergent. If states of consciousness may control what happens to the body, so of course can beliefs about values. So it is not to be denied that, in Sperry's words "Human values, viewed in objective scientific perspective, stand out as the most strategically powerful causal control force now shaping world events . . . What an individual or a society values determines very largely what it does."

What does it mean, however, to say, "As a social problem, human values can be rated above the more tangible concerns such as those of poverty, pollution, energy, and overpopulation on the grounds that these more concrete problems are all manmade and are very largely products of human values"? Is it even true that these problems are caused by beliefs about values, let alone by values (themselves? Is it the case that values are subjective? Beliefs about them may be. Valuings may be, in the sense that they imply mentality. But if values themselves are subjective (which it is clear they are not, or not universally at any rate) they are so in a quite different sense.



Roger Sperry

Hence Sperry provides no dissolution of his so-called fact-value "fallacy". And when he speaks of the "designation in very broadest terms of what is good, right, or to be valued morally, as that which is in harmony with, sustains or enhances in the orderly design of evolving nature *including its human apex*" and goes on to speak of what contributes to the "grand design of the creative process", what has that to do with science, let alone the facts about brain processes? Science, we are told, can provide the "ultimate frame of reference for social values". Are we then to judge everything according to its place in the "grand design of the creative process" – and how do we assess that? What in any case has it to do with the thought that values are subjective, thus (according to Sperry) mental and thus (according to Sperry again) emergent controlling factors in dynamic cerebral systems?

The pity of it all is that Sperry's solution of the mind-body problem might conceivably be defended (although more detail is required than Sperry offers here) and his account of cerebral processes themselves is fascinating. I say that the solution of the mind-body problem might be defended. It is doubtful whether anything in the fascinating facts that he adduces, if only briefly, about cerebral processes *shows* his "solution" to be the most plausible one. The current philosophical situation with regard to that problem is a complex one, but one form or another of materialism is dominant. There are a number of perennial philosophical issues, particularly that concerning intentionality (the directedness of the mind towards objects) which comprise obstacles in the way of a satisfactory materialist solution. At all events, no completely satisfactory theory of that kind is at present in the offing, in my opinion. Hence it may well be that an honest approach to the problem may entail moving in Sperry's direction. Nevertheless, if one is to think that that is a satisfactory solution, the terms of reference will have to be much more precisely determined than is the case in what Sperry has to say.

It may be salutary, all the same, to learn that another distinguished neuroscientist finds materialism an unsatisfactory theory in relation to the facts at his disposal. It is quite another matter to think that Sperry's application of all this to questions about values is any more than a confusion of ideas. As I have pointed out, it is an unjustified jump to move from considerations about mentality to considerations about values, and another unjustified jump from that to the thought that science can somehow, just like that, provide the solution to the problem of evils such as overpopulation and environmental pollution. Of course it can help, but issues such as these involve at certain points profound moral and political decisions. No amount of preaching can obviate the necessity of making such decisions, and nothing along the lines that Sperry sets out will make the decisions any easier.

The foreword, by Colwyn Trevarthen, makes reference to Sperry's view that " 'god-like perspectives', relevant to all creation" should be over-riding, and the dust-cover refers to Sperry's belief in the pre-eminence of acquired values over what is purely biologically determined. These things are undoubtedly to be found in Sperry's book, particularly in the later chapters. They are sentiments that might be accepted, even applauded, even if they would require considerable amplification before a final assessment of them will be possible. However, they do not follow from Sperry's programme of, as the sub-title of the book has it, "merging mind, brain and human values". For that programme, sadly, involves philosophical confusions.

D. W. Hamlyn

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Shared desires

The Shaping of Man: philosophical aspects of sociobiology
by Roger Trigg
Blackwell, £12.50 and £5.95
ISBN 0 631 13023 3 and 13028 4

The argument, such as it is, of Roger Trigg's new book runs as follows.

The possibility of our understanding people from different cultures, and indeed of our recognizing them as men and women at all, requires that we share a common human nature with them. However, the standard philosophical and sociological conceptions of man fail to provide any assurance of such a common humanity. It is only when we view men and women as members of a single biological species that we succeed in grasping what makes us all humans together.

Not that we should fall into the reductionist mistake of thinking that our biological make-up explains everything about us. In so far as sociobiology denies the existence of human rationality and human freedom it can only be self-refuting. Nevertheless, we shall miss what makes us distinctively human if we fail to recognize that behind these higher faculties lies a common genetic inheritance of shared desires and inclinations.

Trigg's treatment of these issues left me with a number of puzzles. For a start, the crucial premise, that understanding presupposes some common human nature, is pretty much plucked out of thin air. He wields this premise freely enough in the first half of the book, using it to dismiss such varied figures as Sartre, Durkheim, Collingwood, Dennis Nineham and Le Corbusier. But since he nowhere stops to explain in any detail what he means by "understanding" and "human nature", it is difficult to know what to make of these attacks.

Rather more seriously, this lack of explicitness about his initial problem raises doubts about the sociobiological solution he offers. Certainly at first sight it seems an unlikely one. A sympathetic reader might be prepared to grant that there is some sense in which "understanding" requires a sharing of concerns and experiences. But a sharing of *genes*? Couldn't a race of alien beings happen to have similar lives to ours? Is E.T. just a conceptual confusion? And what about the point, which Trigg rather skates round, that from the sociobiological point of view there may in any case be significant genetic variation *within* the human race?

Then there are the reservations about sociobiology which stem from Trigg's conviction that the existence of human reason refutes any purely materialist view of man. This is a respectable enough philosophical position. But it is by no means uncontroversial, and somebody who makes us much of it as Trigg does owes us more by way of argument than the blunt assertions that he provides.

It is possible that I am doing Trigg an injustice with these complaints. He does say things at various points which bear on the issues I have raised. But unfortunately the whole debate is conducted on such a level of vapidity that it is very difficult to get to grips with his views. Thus, to take but one example of his style, in discussing Collingwood he writes:

> The more this kind of view harps on the differences between men, the more curious is the existence of history as a discipline. Collingwood himself talks of bridging gulfs, and it is salutary to remember that doing so cannot be taken for granted. If there is a gulf, how is understanding possible? . . . What bridges are available to let us cross what is often a very wide gulf and even explain what the differences are?

This is not so much argument as effusion, and not very elegant effusion at that.

Trigg does, however, manage to touch on a large number of interesting topics in the course of his ruminations, and it may well be that there are people who would find *The Shaping of Man* a good read. But those who are used to elements of argument and analysis in their philosophical diet are likely to find it quite unsatisfying.

David Papineau

David Papineau is lecturer in the history and philosophy of science at the University of Cambridge.

Out of time

The Form of Time
by Elliott Jaques
Heinemann Educational, £12.50
ISBN 0 435 82480 5

Time, argues Elliott Jaques, is two-dimensional. The natural sciences can get by with a linear, one-dimensional view of time: but the human sciences, if they are not to distort their subject-matter, require a richer conception of time as two-dimensional.

On the obvious interpretation, this claim that time is two-dimensional implies that we need two independent coordinates in order to fix the temporal location of an event. It also implies that there exist alternative paths between distinct temporal locations, that there can be closed temporal paths, and so on. But Jaques does not expore these implications about the topology of time. It turns out, in fact, that his loose talk about the "dimensions" of time is metaphorical at best. Thus the second dimension of time which supposedly exists in addition to the dimension recognized by the natural sciences is defined as "the dimension of prediction and intent – which contains the conceptions of goal-directedness and of what will happen, in the continuously present field of past-present-future which co-exist in the interaction of memory, perception, desire and anticipation".

Now, the key iden here seems to be that past, present and future are "simultaneous regions in the field of human intention". But this is, of course, nothing more than a highly confusing and dangerous way of restating the banal fact that my *present* memories are memories of the *past*, and my *present* intentions are intentions to do things in the *future*. The reality of Jaques's putative second dimension of time thus consists in nothing more exciting than the fact that people have memories and intentions.

It is no wonder, then, that Jaques thinks that the human sciences need to conceive of time as two-dimensional. For this is just another, rather bizarre, way of saying that the human sciences are concerned with intentional human actions (rather than behavioural episodes described in purely physical terms). But this old point solves no problems at all: on the contrary, it raises just the issues which have dominated the philosophy of the social sciences for the past two decades.

The underlying argument of *The Form of Time* is therefore quite devoid of serious interest. But, page by page, the book has a certain fascination. For it is just about the worst argued book that I have ever read, and a rich source of confusions, fallacies, and elementary blunders.

Consider, for example, the following typical passage where Jaques is arguing that it is a mistake to say of an event which is now present that it was once in the future. "No event can be said to exist in the future or ever to have existed in the future. We can *never* know what *will* exist, any more than we can know the *Ding-an-sich* of the noumenal world. The birth of Julius Caesar could no more be said to exist in the future in 200 BC than the birth of goodness-knows-who in 2200 AD can be said to exist in the future as I write now. To say that it does so exist is to return to the mechanistic and absolute determinist world which is so devoid of life that it would not really matter one way or the other whether anyone were born at all in 2200 AD". There are at least six things wrong with this. For a start, even if we cannot *know* anything about the future – which needs to be shown – it does not follow that future events do not exist. Further, the ontological status of the future has plainly nothing to do with either mechanism or determinism (for both ideas can be articulated without settling the ontological issue). Again, even if determinism is true, that does not obviously make the world "devoid of life" either literally or metaphorically. And so on.

I am afraid that much of the book is equally hopeless. Although Elliott Jaques, a professor of sociology, has done a fair amount of philosophical homework, his excursion into the philosophy of time reveals him to be sadly out of his depth.

Peter Smith

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Grants

Edinburgh

Dr R. M. Clayton, £11,265 from Age Research (cellular changes in the eye); Dr J. E. Dale, £28,528 (from the Agricultural Research Council (spikelet revival in barley); Professor M. F. Oliver, £73,901 from the British Heart Foundation (senior research fellowship); Professor A. E. Owen and Dr P. G. LeComber and Professor W. E. Spear (both of the Carnegie laboratory of physics, University of Dundee), £120,000 from the British Petroleum venture research scheme (electronic switching); Dr I. W. Sutherland, £108,647 from the department of energy (biopolymers); Dr J. Seth, £11,000 from the DHSS (quality assessment schemes); Dr J. O. Bishop and Ms S. A. Martin, £55,222 from the Medical Research Council (genetics); Dr D. K. Apps and Dr J. H. Phillips, £10,357 from the MRC (calcium concentrations); Dr C. N. Duncan, £17,063 from the Natural Environment Research Council (meteorology); Professor C. R. W. Edwards, £22,560 from Sandoz Products Ltd (new assay for Serotonin); Dr P. M. Grant and Dr C. F. N. Cowan, £141,935 from the Science and Engineering Research Council (digital adaptive systems); Dr M. P. Atkinson and Dr A. S. Wright, £102,962 from the SERC (persistent computer programming); Dr J. A. M. Howe and Dr A. Bundy, £75,258 from the SERC (artificial intelligence); Dr M. P. Atkinson and Dr A. Tate, £65,719 from the SERC (data curator packages); Dr A. C. Shotter and Dr D. Branford, £22,177 from the SERC (nuclear reactions); Dr M. C. B. Hennessy, £23,300 from the SERC (concurrent systems behaviour); Dr D. D. Dyedale and Dr E. W. Marchant, £17,042 from the SERC (fire safety); Dr K. James and Dr D. B. L. McClelland, £87,629 from the Scottish Home and Health Department (monoclonal antibodies); Professor D. C. Flenley, Dr A. P. Greening and Dr A. Ryle, £60,615 from SHHD (cigarettes and emphysema); Dr L. M. Jones, £44,407 from SHHD (health service facilities); Professor J. D. Miller, £99,810 from SHHD (spinal injury trauma); Professor M. F. Oliver, £34,000 from SHHD (purchase of fast analyser); Dr W. M. N. Ramsay, £20,854 from SHHD (amino-analyser); Professor J. G. Collee and Dr H. Sealley, £13,500 from SHHD (Rubella and pregnancy); Mr W. Luz, £13,900 from SHHD (radioimmunoassay software); Dr H. S. Mucklow and Dr J. S. McBride, £18,084 ($27,600) from the World Health Organization (*Plasmodium falciparum*).

Keele

Professor P. H. Plesch, £54,020 from the Ministry of Defence (heterocyclic polymers); Professor P. H. Plesch, £50,304 from the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment (research technician); Dr C. Phillipson, £47,401 from the Health Education Council (cars of elderly); Professor C. Arme, £31,548 from the SERC (biological science); Dr K. H. Bennett, £30,050 from the SERC (computing); Dr P. Borrell, £23,450 from the SERC (molecular chemistry); department of history, £17,895 from the Jack Leighton Trust (research assistant on *Bibliography of Staffordshire History*); Dr J. Harley, £28,300 from the US Department of the Army (psychology of text-headings).

Loughborough

Human Sciences and Advanced Technology Group (HUSAT), £26,000 from the DHSS (computer systems); HUSAT, £23,474 from British Library (electronic journal); HUSAT, £38,890 from British Telecom (unified network); Institute for Consumer Ergonomics (ICE), £71,60 from the European Coal and Steel Community (disabled workers); ICE, £16,831 from British Leyland Cars Ltd (instrument display); ICE, £66,499 from the Transport and Road Research Laboratory (disabled drivers); ICE, £58,438 from the Health and Safety Executive (safety helmets); Centre for Library and Information Management (CLAIM), £326,139 from the British Library (continued support); Dr M. O. W. Richardson, £37,523 from Ministry of Defence (polymer foams – impact properties); Dr A. N. Pettitt, £12,317 from the SERC (data curing rates); Dr B. C. Fisher and Professor A. W. Birley, £18,040 from SERC (compression moulding); Mr B. P. Holownia, £16,000 from Ministry of Defence (dynamic bulk modulus of polymers); Professor G. R. Wray, £22,000 from British Technology (new textile fabric machine); Dr J. M. Walls, £82,999 from Ministry of Defence (semiconductor systems); Dr D. A. Heanley, £12,800 from SERC (plastics and rubber); Professor A. B. Cherns, £14,167 from SERC (construction management); Work and Employment Research Group, £30,850 from the SERC (construction site management); Dr S. D. Haddad, £11,451 from SERC (low noise engines and machines); Mr L. R. Jenkinson, £19,906 from SERC (optimum flight profiles); Dr G. G. Lucas, £63,100 from SERC (engine fuel consumption), and, with Mr E. G. Jenkins, £78,077 from SERC (combustion chamber design); Dr D. McLean, £23,495 from SERC (moving base simulator); Mr M. G. Milsted, £26,643 from SERC (diesel valves).

Nottingham

Mr M. C. Bonney, £14,500 from the Boots Company Ltd (ergonomic research); Professor R. W. Baldwin, £433,994 from the Cancer Research Campaign; Professor R. W. Baldwin and Professor J. D. Hardcastle, £32,833 from the Cancer Research Campaign (detection and diagnosis of colorectal cancer); Professor J. D. Ivins, £10,925 from the International Board of Plant Genetic Resources (plant genetic conservation); Dr A. P. Howe, £77,000 from Lodge-Cottrell and Blue Circle (dust particle charging mechanism); Dr T. Bennett and Dr P. Savage, £21,723 from the Medical Research Council (receptors in smooth muscle); Professor R. E. Coupland, £42,012 from the MRC (morphology of disease processes); Professor B. W. Bycroft, £27,145 from Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (biosynthesis of mycotoxins); Dr B. N. Whittaker, £30,000 from the National Coal Board (closure of main drivages); Dr T. H. Day, £30,358 from the Natural Environment Research Council (insect populations); Professor J. L. Monteith, £58,145 from the NERC (pollution responses in plants); Dr N. Collings and Dr P. J. Shayler, £45,447 from SERC (combustion engine performance); Dr D. M. D. Cogan, £17,950 from the SERC (semi-conductor); Dr J. E. King, £54,753 from the SERC (steels in mining applications); Dr R. N. Singh, £28,700 from SERC (water in mines); Professor E. M. Symonds and Dr F. Broughton Pigdin, £46,250 from the Special Trustees for Nottingham University Hospitals (pregnancy-induced hypertension); Professor F. W. Hemming, £14,600 from the Tuberous Sclerosis Association (glyco-proteins); Dr A. Y. Nehru (Wolfson Institute of Interfacial Technology), £12,500 from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (wear tests on tie-bars); Dr C. A. Marsden, £14,855 from the Wellcome Trust (drugs and brain mechanisms); Dr P. G. Strange, £57,698 from the Wellcome Trust (brain dopamine receptors).

University College, Cardiff

Dr M. F. Claridge, £49,405 from the Overseas Development Administration (plant pests); Mr G. Mungham, £39,800 from the Welsh Office (Ely youth and community project evaluation); Mr H. D. Sridcliffe, £29,291 from the Manpower Services Commission (social work resource centre for South Wales); Dr D. J. Somerford, £10,750 from the SERC (fibre optics); Dr D. I. Wallis, £21,459 from the Wellcome Trust (psychology); Dr D. A. Stafford, £68,000 from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (biogas methane from farm wastes); Dr N. Syred, £66,592 from the SERC (cyclone dust separators); Professor B. J. Brinkworth and Dr H. R. Thomas, £45,376 (thermal stores); Dr D. J. Somerford, £27,923 from the SERC (optical switching); Professor B. J. Brinkworth, £26,207 from the Natural Environment Research Council (diffuse radiation fields); Dr D. Francis, £25,771 from the Agricultural Research Council (DNA replication); Dr D. A. Stafford, £20,572 from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (anaerobic digestion); Dr B. F. Schutz, £19,300 from the SERC (gravitational radiation); Mr J. Bridge, £11,603 from the SERC (NHS planning); Dr A. Cryer, £25,854 from the British Heart Foundation (glycosidase); Dr D Francis, £15,000 from Unilever UK (cell cycle in *Cocos nucifera*); Professor J. E. Thompson, £12,000 from Palmer Research Laboratories Ltd (training programme on electrical steels).



After the tree-house the *High Meadow House*: a Friedensreich Hundertwasser design of 1974, modelled in the Vienna studio of Peter Manhart. From the Hundertwasser exhibition at the Barbican Art Gallery, London, which runs until June 19.

Forthcoming Events

The first University of Manchester Institute of Technology/American Express "Women in management" lecture will be given by Baroness Young, leader of the House of Lords, on Friday, May 13 at 3.15 pm in UMIST's Renold building.

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Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, will open the conference of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences at the University of Stirling on September 5. The opening ceremony will be followed by the Albert Norman memorial lecture on the topic "Congenital Abnormalities". The conference includes a daily trade exhibition and will cover a wide range of subjects, including rabies, hepatitis, breast cancer, snake bites in Australia and Interferon. Details from A. Forrester (0786) 3171 x2255.

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A one-day course on working with visual display units (VDUs) is being held by *Human Technology*. The course will be held in London on June 27 and repeated on July 7. There will be further regional repeats in the autumn in Bristol and Manchester. Details from Noelle Fletcher (0269) 37428.

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The information technology and management book fair will be held at the Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London on June 1 and 2. Details from Chelmer Management Consultancy, 0245-62549.

Honorary degrees

Bristol

LLD: Mr John James, educational philanthropist; Mr David Putnam, producer of *Chariots of Fire* and *Local Hero*; Mr Yusuf Babikr Sedri, Sudanese educationist; Professor Lawrance Cecil Bartlett Gower, former vice chancellor of Southampton University; Rt Hon Lord Richard Ormsby-Gore, member of the permanent court of arbitration and president of the Federation Internationale du Droit Européen; Professor Kenneth Oswalde Dike, Andrew Mellon professor of African history at Harvard.

DLitt: Professor Sir Cyril Philips, lately professor of oriental history at the University of London and former vice chancellor of the university.

DSc: Professor H. C. Longuet-Higgins, Royal Society research professor at the University of Sussex; Sir Henry Chilver, vice chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology and chairman of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development.

MA: Mr Graham Frankcom, recently retired superintendent in the department of anatomy.

Chairs

Glasgow

The University of Glasgow has appointed Dr Anthony J. Hedley to the Henry Mechan chair of public health in the department of community medicine. Dr Hedley is at present senior lecturer in community health at the University of Nottingham.

Loughborough

Mr Maurice Bonney, reader in the department of production engineering and production management at Nottingham University, has been appointed to the chair in manufacturing organization in Loughborough University's department of engineering production.

Strathclyde

Mr David Jeffries, director of marketing with the English Tourist Board since 1970, has been appointed professor and head of department of the Scottish Hotel School in the University of Strathclyde.

Recent publications

The Organization of Teachers of Transport Studies has published its *Transport Studies Yearbook 1983*. The book is available at £5 (post free) from Dr J. P. Hanlon, department of transportation and environmental planning, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 3TT.

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The Schools Council has published a discussion document, *Implementing the 14–16 curriculum*, arising out of work done by David Brockington and Roger White of the Bristol social education project. The third author, Professor Richard Pring, is at Exeter University. The document poses 11 crucial questions about the needs and demands of school curricula and employment patterns. For details phone (0272-739744.

Appointments

Universities

Leicester

Academic registrar: Mr James Wyndham Walmsley, secretary of the London Hospital Medical College, has been appointed to the post of registrar at the University of Leicester.

London

Academic registrar: Mrs Gillian E. Roberts, deputy academic registrar at the University of London, has been appointed academic registrar.

General

Professor D. C. Smith, FRS, Sibthorpian professor of rural economy at the University of Oxford, has been elected biological secretary of the Royal Society. He will succeed Sir David Phillips, FRS, who has resigned after being appointed chairman of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils.

Open University programmes May 14 to May 20

Saturday May 14

BBC2
6.25 Control Engineering. Constructing a model. (T223; prog 4)
8.50 Microcomputers. Producing the Goods (D222; prog 4)
7.10 Science Development. What Do You Mean? (PE232; prog 3)
7.40* Nature, Agriculture and the State. Working in the National Interest (E353; prog 3)
8.05 An Introduction to Calculus. Mapping – Area for Review (MS220; prog 7)
8.30* Arts Foundation Course. Music and Images (A101; prog 13)
8.55 Design: processes and products. Learning from Experience (T263; prog 4)
9.20 Exhibits and Society: the Development of Modern Europe, 1789–1970. The Civilisation of the Crowd (A326; prog 4)
9.45* Man Made Fibres. Fibres and Textiles (A305; prog 10)
10.10 Research methods in Education and the Social Sciences. The Research Ideas: Thomas Corran Research Unit (D236; prog 2)
10.35 Personality and Learning. Cognitive Styles (E201; prog 7)
11.25* The Handicapped Person in the Community. Goal Planning in the Community (T251; prog 9)
11.50* The Control of Education in Britain. School Closure in Berkshire: policy and practice (E222; prog 3)
12.15* An Introduction to Sociology. Life History Interviews 2 (D207; prog 12)
12.40* Contemporary Issues in Education: Chancellor's Speech (E282; prog 10)
13.05 Introduction to Pure Mathematics. Diagonalising Symmetric Matrices (MS324; prog 2)
13.30* Computing and Computers. Computing at Rural Electricity (M253; prog 8)
13.55* The Development of Instruments and their Music. The Mammalian Sound (A304; prog 6)
14.20 Social Psychology. Identity (D305; prog 4)
14.45* Arts Foundation Course. Music and Politics. Cuban 1911–1912: David Carrington (A315; prog 12)

BBC1
6.55* Art in Italy, 1440–1560. Michelangelo: the Last Judgement (A352; prog 4)
8.50 History of Mathematics. The Great Art: solving equations (A305; prog 4)
9.15* Social Work. Community Work and Society. Social Work Under Attack (D236; prog 6)
7.40 Childhood, Language and Assessment in Education. Institutional Hidden Messages (E846; prog 3)
8.05 Circuits, Networks and Design. Latin Squares' Question. How to Build a Phase ($299; prog 6)
8.30 The Nature of Chemistry. ESR Spectroscopy (S206; prog 14)

RADIO 3 (VHF)
6.55 Personality and Learning. An Anatomy of Reading (E203; prog 12)
7.15* British Science Foundation Course. Magazine Programme 3 (D105; prog 6)
7.35 Art and Environment. Imagery (TAD292; prog 6)
8.00 Modern Art & Modernism: Manet to Pollock. Synthetic Cubism: Francis Picabia (A315; prog 8)
7.10 Purpose & Planning in the Curriculum. No More Chalking Prizes (E204; prog 3)
7.35* Contemporary Issues in Education. Village Schools Under Threat (E208; prog 3)

Sunday May 15

BBC2
6.25 The Earth: structure, composition and evolution. Layers of Rock (S237; prog 7)
6.50 English Urban History, 1500–1780. The Great Re-building (A322; prog 3)
7.15* Science Foundation Course. Electronics Discovered (S101; prog 12)
8.05* Science Foundation Course. England is the Place for Sea (S102; prog 11)
8.30 Maths Foundation Course. The Derived Function (M101; prog 11)
8.55 Maths Foundation Course. The Derived Function (M101; prog 11)
9.20 Irish Literature. Poetry. Poetry in Translation (A306; prog 10)
9.45 Materials Processing. Any Old Copper (T333; prog 10)
10.10 Physical Chemistry. Chemical Reactions (S246; prog 7)
10.35 Personality and Learning. Cognitive Styles (E201; prog 7)
11.00 Statistics. Risk: theoretical chances of life, love, cities and being (S341; prog 2)
11.25 Principles of Chemistry. Promises, Promises (S103; prog 10)
11.50 Biology, Form and Function. Patterns in Development (S205; prog 13)
12.15 Discovering Physics. Painting Potentials (S271; prog 3)
12.40 The Third World Studies. The Plough and the Hoe: 3, the Green Revolution (U204; prog 1)
13.05 Mathematical Models and Methods. Vector Products (M373; prog 14)

RADIO 3 (VHF)
6.55 Personality and Learning. Cognitive Styles (E201; prog 7)
7.15 Arts Foundation Course. Music and Work (A101; prog 13)
7.35* Maths Foundation Course. Foundation Maths 6 (M101; prog 11)
23.20* Industrial Relations. 'Sir Charles Forte' (PT281; prog 11)
23.40 The Earth's Physical Resources. The Bases for Decisions on Energy (S266; prog 1)

Monday May 16

BBC2
6.00 Psychology of Human Development. Spatial Analysis of Hyde Park (D204; prog 8)
6.25 Exploring Economics. Air Fares (U210; prog 4)
6.50 Maths Foundation Course. The Derived Function (M101; prog 11)
7.15 Design: Processes and Products. Learning from Experience (T263; prog 4)
7.40 Rome: the Augustan Age. Portrait and Image (A363; prog 4)
8.05 Art and Environment. Dance with Steps (A110/09; prog 7)
8.30 Physical Chemistry. Chemical Reactions (S246; prog 7)
8.55 Biochemistry. Fats: chemical change in fat, how, cities and being (S341; prog 2)
9.20 Principles of Chemistry. Promises, Promises (S103; prog 10)
9.45 Biology, Form and Function. Patterns in Development (S205; prog 13)
10.10 Discovering Physics. Painting Potentials (S271; prog 3)
10.35 The Third World Studies. The Plough and the Hoe: 3, the Green Revolution (U204; prog 1)
11.00 Mathematical Models and Methods. Vector Products (M373; prog 14)
11.25 Counselling (T291; prog 3)
11.50 Mathematical Models and Methods. Vector Products (M373; prog 14)

BBC1
6.55* Art in Italy, 1440–1560. Michelangelo: the Last Judgement (A352; prog 4)
8.50 History of Mathematics. The Great Art: solving equations (A305; prog 4)
9.15* Social Work. Community Work and Society. Social Work Under Attack (D236; prog 6)
6.40* Childhood, Language and Assessment in Education. Institutional Hidden Messages (E846; prog 3)
7.05* Circuits, Networks and Design. Latin Squares' Question. How to Build a Phase ($299; prog 6)
7.30 Chemistry. ESR Spectroscopy (S206; prog 14)

RADIO 3 (VHF)
6.55 Personality and Learning. An Anatomy of Reading (E203; prog 12)
7.15* British Science Foundation Course. Magazine Programme 3 (D105; prog 6)
7.35 Art and Environment. Imagery (TAD292; prog 6)
8.00 Modern Art & Modernism: Manet to Pollock. Synthetic Cubism: Francis Picabia (A315; prog 8)
7.10 Purpose & Planning in the Curriculum. No More Chalking Prizes (E204; prog 3)
7.35* Contemporary Issues in Education. Village Schools Under Threat (E208; prog 3)

Tuesday May 17

BBC2
6.00 Modern Art & Modernism: Manet to Pollock. Synthetic Cubism: Francis Picabia (A315; prog 8)
6.30* Psychochemistry: light, physical change & life. Blue Chips and Stones (S341; prog 3)
6.55* Biology/Environment Junction. Patterns in Development: Students (S205; prog 13)
7.20 Science Foundation Course. Getting to Think, Time to Learn: a portrait of Summer School (S101; 88)
7.45 Music. Milton Bowed Has (U201; prog 2)
8.10 Contemporary Issues in Education. Noise and the Eighties (E208; prog 8)
8.35 Personality and Learning. Writing Together (PE231; prog 4)
8.55* An Introduction to Calculus. Mapping: area for revision (M323; prog 7)

RADIO 3 (VHF)
6.15 The Control of Education in Britain. School Closures in Berkshire: Policy and Pressure Groups (E222; prog 4)
6.30* English Urban History, 1500–1780. The Urban Geographer (A322; prog 3)

RADIO 4 (VHF)
23.30 The Development of Instruments and their Music. From Baroque to Classical: Galactic Music (A304; prog 7)
23.00 Open Forum. A Magazine Programme for OU Students (prog 13)

Wednesday May 18

BBC2
6.00* Personality and Learning. Cognitive Styles (E201; prog 7)
6.25 The Third World Studies. The Plough and the Hoe: 2, Village Life in Bihar (U204; prog 12)
6.50* Discovering Physics. Painting Potentials. (S271; prog 3)
7.15 Arts Foundation Course. Moral Responsibility (A101; prog 13)
7.40* History of Mathematics. The Great Art: solving equations (A305; prog 4)
8.05 Computing Science. Education of Women. Problem Solving (T206; prog 2)
8.30 Computing Science. Education of Women. Problem Solving (T206; prog 2)
8.55 Arts Foundation Course. The Stage is Painted (A101; prog 13)
9.20 Art and Environment. Imagery (TAD292; prog 6)
9.45 Maths Foundation Course. The Derived Function (M101; prog 11)
10.10 Maths Foundation Course. The Derived Function (M101; prog 11)
10.35 Personality and Learning. Cognitive Styles (E201; prog 7)
11.00 Statistics. Risk: theoretical chances of life, love, cities and being (S341; prog 2)
11.25 Principles of Chemistry. Promises, Promises (S103; prog 10)
11.50 Biology, Form and Function. Patterns in Development (S205; prog 13)
12.15 Discovering Physics. Painting Potentials (S271; prog 3)
12.40 The Third World Studies. The Plough and the Hoe: 3, the Green Revolution (U204; prog 1)
13.05 Mathematical Models and Methods. Vector Products (M373; prog 14)

RADIO 3 (VHF)
6.55 Personality and Learning. Cognitive Styles (E201; prog 7)
7.15 Arts Foundation Course. Moral Responsibility (A101; prog 13)
7.40* Maths Foundation Course. Foundation Maths 6 (M101; prog 11)
23.20* Industrial Relations. 'Sir Charles Forte' (PT281; prog 11)
23.40 The Earth's Physical Resources. The Bases for Decisions on Energy (S266; prog 1)

Thursday May 19

BBC2
6.05* Introduction to Pure Mathematics. Diagonalising Symmetric Matrices (MS324; prog 2)
6.30 Microeconomics. Producing the Goods (D222; prog 4)
6.55* Science Foundation Course. People and Social Sciences Foundation (U101; prog 13)
7.40* Microeconomics. Producing the Goods (D222; prog 4)
17.10 Purpose and Planning in the Curriculum: A Common Education (E204; prog 3)
23.50 Biology. Red Grouse: a case study (S323; prog 7)
23.55* Social Psychology. Identity (D305; prog 8)

RADIO 3 (VHF)
6.15 Computing and Computers. The Computerisation of Medical Records (M252; prog 2)
6.30 Science Foundation Course. Electronics in the Balance ($101; prog 6)
23.40* Modern Art & Modernism: Manet to Pollock. Synthetic Cubism: Francis Picabia (A315; prog 8)

RADIO 4 (VHF)
23.30 Arts Foundation Population. Senior Power (P252; prog 7)
23.50 Contemporary Issues in Education. Education Bulletin 3 (E208; prog 10)

Friday May 20

BBC2
6.05* Mathematical Models and Methods. Vector Products (M373; prog 14)
6.30* Organic Chemistry. Chemical Reactions (S246; prog 7)
6.55* Arts Foundation Proceeding. Any Old Copper (T252; prog 10)
7.20* Language Development. What Do You Mean? (PE232; prog 3)
7.40* Control Engineering. Constructing a Model (T223; prog 4)
17.10* English Urban History 1500–1780. The Great Re-building (A322; prog 3)
17.35 Weekend Outlook – 14 (A322; prog 4)

RADIO 3 (VHF)
6.15* The Enlightenment. Diderot and the Morality of Pleasure. (E204; prog 13)
6.40* The Development of Instruments and their Music. From Baroque to Classical: Galactic Music (A304; prog 7)
23.40* The Control of Education in Britain. School Closures in Berkshire: Policy and Pressure Groups (E222; prog 4).

* repeated programme

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Applications are invited for posts in the following areas:

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRONICS

LECTURER FOR RESEARCH INTO RELIABLE COMPUTER SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE (REF: EEE/57/CJ)

Candidates must have an interest in distributed multimicroprocessor systems for research into dynamically-reconfigurable reallocations where hiserprocessor communication, fault tolerance and assignment topics are important interrelated areas.

LECTURER ASSOCIATED WITH MSc CONVERSION COURSES (REF: EEE/58/CJ)

The successful candidate will be expected to assist and develop lecture and laboratory material associated with courses in Microprocessor Engineering and Digital Electronics or Integrated Circuit System Design.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTATION

TWO LECTURERS ASSOCIATED WITH MSc CONVERSION COURSE IN COMPUTATION (REF: COM/59/CJ)

Candidates with expertise, as shown by recent consultancy or research activity, in the design and engineering of Business Computer Systems are invited to apply for the above posts in Computation.

Requests for application forms and further particulars, quoting the appropriate reference, should be sent to the Establishment Section, Registrar's Department, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester M60 1QD. The closing date is 31 May, 1983.

University of Strathclyde
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Applications are invited for a two-year fixed term post as a Teaching Company Associate for a joint SERC-DOI funded programme between the Departments of Mechanics of Materials and Pure and Applied Chemistry and Plastic Dip Mouldings Limited of Irvine.

The Company have a very viable production base in plastisol, and the Associate will be asked to undertake an evaluation of production methods and materials technology for the development of melt materials. It is anticipated that new batch production methods based on this technology would lead to a wider range of products, an increase in sales and thereby a deeper penetration of the market.

Applicants should hold or expect to obtain a good honours degree in a suitable discipline, preferably with a bias on the research and analogous start. Range I8 (£9,550–£8,088 per annum), with initial placing up to £7,225 per annum. There is a possibility that the successful candidate may register for a higher degree and a possibility of eventual employment with the company.

Further details are available (quoting reference R13/83) from Dr W. M. Banks (Tel: 041-552 4400, Ext. 2321), Department of Mechanics of Materials, University of Strathclyde, James Weir Building, 75 Montrose Street, Glasgow G1 1XJ to whom applications together with a full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be lodged by 6th June, 1983.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited from graduates with recent experience of teaching in schools for the lead in education for a LECTURESHIP in the Department of Education. The successful candidate will take overall responsibility for the co-ordination of the PGCE one-year course and will contribute to the two-year undergraduate degree programmes. An interest in computing and ability to teach in both Masters' degree programmes would be an advantage.

Salary will be on the lecturer scale £6,375 – £13,905 (1983). The appointment will be within the lower half of the scale for three years in the first instance. Further details and application forms from Paul Johnson, Personnel Officer, Ref. 5/83.

Loughborough, Leicestershire

LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for the above post tenable from 1st September, 1983. Salary will reflect qualifications and experience. USS.

Applicants should have a good honours degree in law and preferably be professionally qualified as a barrister or solicitor.

Closing date 1st June, 1983.

Further particulars from the Registrar, The University of Buckingham, Buckingham, MK18 1EG. Telephone (0280) 814080.

The University of Buckingham

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Applications are invited for this senior managerial post, with responsibility for planning, execution and monitoring of the various activities of the Examinations Processing Division. Duties involve overall supervision and co-ordination of all aspects of work of the division from the receipt of entries to the preparation and distribution of examination results and certificates. The successful applicant will also be a member of the Department's Policy Planning Committee.

Experience in office management, staff supervision, and control of budgets at a senior level is essential, together with the personal qualities to motivate and achieve the highest standards from all staff in the division. Considerable experience in dealing with computer-based systems and a knowledge of the applications of new technology is also required.

Initial salary (currently under review) will be in the range £14,058–£17,338 (including London Allowance) depending on age, experience and qualifications. The post is superannuable. Benefits include 6 weeks' holiday a year, plus Public Holidays, plus 6 Privilege Days.

For further information please contact Miss J. A. Slater, Assistant Personnel Officer, School Examinations Department, 66–72 Gower Street, London WC1E 6EE. Tel: 01-636 8000, Ext. 4084. Closing date for applications: 8th June, 1983.

Monash University
Melbourne, Australia

CHAIR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for appointment to a Chair of Electrical Engineering. This is the second vacancy in the Department, the other being held by Professor D. C. Lennard FAA, whose major fields of interest include Circuit Theory, Stochastic Processes, Bioengineering, Electromagnetic Theory and Communications Engineering. The department offers a four-year undergraduate course in Electrical Engineering, Computer Systems Engineering with first-year specialisation in either Electrical Power, Electronics, Communications, Computer Systems, Control Systems or a general programme in Electrical Engineering. Research activities are in the areas of Biophysics, Circuit Theory, Communication Theory, Control, Computing Systems, Electronic Circuits, Electromagnetic Field Theory, Optical Communications, Power Systems and Electromagnetic Energy Conversion. Industry, both private and governmental, consulting organisations and laboratories is strong and is encouraged.

Applications are invited from persons with substantial interest in computer systems engineering. There would be advantage if candidates also have an interest in some aspects of heavy current electrical engineering. The successful applicant will have had substantial industrial experience and be able to lead by example and stimulate teaching and research activities in fields appropriate to the interests of Professor D. C. Lennard.

Salary: $A46,977 p.a. Superannuation, travelling and removal expenses, temporary housing assistance.

Information on application procedure and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168, Australia, or the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications should reach the Registrar by no later than 15 July 1983. Council reserves the right to make no appointment or to appoint by invitation.

UWIST

LAW LECTURESHIP

(fixed term – one year)

(Constitutional Law/ European Law)

Salary: £8,375–£13,505 per annum.

Requests (quoting Ref. A32) for details and application form to Staffing Office, UWIST, PO Box 68 Cardiff CF1 3XA.

Closing date: 3 June 1983.

Heriot-Watt University
Department of Languages

LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for a lectureship in the Department of Languages. The Department, which specialises in the teaching of French, German, Russian and English, has two full-time language laboratories and a staff of native speakers. Candidates must offer two modern languages, preferably French and German. The successful candidate will be expected to take an active part in the Department's research programme into the theory and practice of translation and interpreting.

Salary will be on the lecturer scale £6,375 – £13,605 (under review). Application forms and further particulars are available from the Staff Officer, Heriot-Watt University, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1HX, with whom completed applications should be lodged by 31st May 1983. Please quote ref. 80/83.

Durham University
Department of Chemistry

Applications are invited for a

'NEW BLOOD' LECTURESHIP IN POLYMER CHEMISTRY

Tenable in the Department of Chemistry from 1 October 1983 or such later date as may be agreed. The person appointed should have experience in the general area of polymer chemistry and be expected to carry out research in polymer synthesis and characterisation, and to join a small research group developing devices for use in astronomical observations.

Initial salary in the range £6,375 – £7,685 per annum, with superannuation benefits. Applications (3 copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 8 June 1983 to the Registrar, Durham University Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Durham University
Department of Physics

SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Demonstrator in the Department of Physics for three years from 1 October 1983. The person appointed will be expected to carry out demonstrations, to teach undergraduates and assist in the general duties and to join a small research group developing devices for use in astronomical observations.

Initial salary in the range £6,375 – £7,685 per annum, with superannuation benefits. Applications (3 copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 8 June 1983 to the Registrar, Durham University Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE from whom further particulars may be obtained.

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY Australia

FOUNDATION APPOINTMENTS

Lecturers in Computing Studies

The University is developing an innovative, interdisciplinary, problem-orientated Bachelor's Degree Programme in Computing Studies, expected to begin in 1985.

The focus of the programme centres on the problems raised by the dynamic interactions between computer based information systems and all kinds of human organisation. Graduates from the programme are expected to be competent:

(a) To facilitate the identification and formulation of the problems, and the information requirements of other people.
(b) To design and construct algorithmic solutions to problems, and unstructured methods for problem solving.
(c) To evaluate hardware and software using appropriate criteria.
(d) To communicate effectively with people inside and outside the computing area.
(e) To take into account the human, organisational, legal, societal, and philosophical implications of their work.
(f) To have developed the conceptual tools necessary to permit their growth along with a rapidly changing field.

Graduates will have used a variety of computers, operating systems, programming languages, applications packages, and data bases.

Mr Ian Oliver is the first faculty staff member to be appointed to the degree programme development team. The University now seeks people with complementary skills to contribute to the planning and implementation of the programme. Planning and teaching will be carried out by multi-disciplinary teams. Staff are expected to undertake problem-oriented team research as part of normal duties.

Applicants should, in general terms, have attributes compatible with the programme focus and graduate profile outlined above. Interest in the academic planning of a new degree programme is essential. Applicants must be able to demonstrate that they appreciate in some depth the strengths and weaknesses in the view that computer program design and implementation is a paradigm for all human problem solving.

Applicants should desirably have qualifications and/or experience in other areas relevant to Computing. Examples of appropriate areas which would be considered an advantage are Formal and Natural Languages; Structure and Functions of Human Organisations; Philosophy of Meaning; Sociology of Technology; Ethical and Legal Aspects of Computing; Cognitive Psychology; Behavioural Science, Discrete Mathematics and General Systems Theory.

The appointees will take part in a challenging task resulting in an academic programme which is unlike others currently in existence and which meets a demonstrated community need.

The appointment is a continuing one, but the University would be interested in receiving applications from people who wish to consider either a fixed-term appointment or a secondment from another institution or organisation. The person appointed would be expected to participate in the University's Superannuation and Disability Schemes. The University will contribute to the relocation costs of a person appointed from outside Brisbane.

The salary will be in the range of $A22,430 to $A29,467 per annum.

Interested people should contact the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, to obtain further details and information regarding the form of application.

Closing date for applications is *17 June 1983.*

Universities continued

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

LECTURER
IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Following the recent UGC and SERC Information Technology Initiative to support Postgraduate Conversion courses in Computing, applications are invited primarily to expand work in this area. Specialist knowledge in any of the following subjects would make an applicant for this post particularly attractive: Software Engineering including work within an Integrated Programming Support Environment especially in ADA its languages, Software aspects of Man Machine Interfacing including PEROTs, Computer Graphics, Data Base including methods of Information storage and retrieval. Salary on scale £6,375–£13,605 pa. Post Ref: *CI/ITH.*

RESEARCH ASSISTANT
IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

(Fixed-term appointment for 1 year).

Applications are invited for the above post, associated with a project supported by the Science and Engineering Research Council's Software Technology Initiative programme. Candidates should preferably have experience in the programming of graphics applications and a working knowledge of either FORTRAN 77 or PASCAL on a UNIX based system. The appointment will commence as soon as possible and salary will be in the range £6,950–£8,850 pa. Post Ref.: *CR/ATH.*

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Secretary, University of Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP. *Please quote post Ref.* Closing date asap.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

LECTURESHIP IN ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Environmental Engineering, within the Department of Thermodynamics and Mechanics of Fluids in the Mechanical Engineering Group. Candidates should hold at least a good Honours Degree in Environmental Engineering or a related discipline, and have appropriate experience in the field of Building Services. Membership of the Chartered Institution of Building Services and postgraduate qualifications are desirable.

The person appointed will be involved primarily in teaching on the degree course in Environmental Engineering and will be expected to undertake research.

The starting salary will be at an appropriate level, in accordance with age, qualifications and experience, within the Lecturer Scale (£6,375–£13,505).

Further details (quoting reference 7/83) are available from the Academic Staff Office, University of Strathclyde, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ.

Applications (two copies) including full curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be lodged with the Academic Staff Office by 21 June 1983.

University of Essex
Department of Electrical Engineering Science

CHAIR IN THE FIELD OF COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from those with a background in computer and communication engineering for the Chair in Telecommunication and Information Systems, for appointment from 1st October, 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter.

The University seeks to make an appointment with particular emphasis on the reinforcement and development of teaching and research in the field of computer and communication engineering. Extensive telecommunications activities exist within the Department, with many industrial links and substantial support from British Telecom.

The successful candidate, who should have a strong research record, will be expected to maintain and develop telecommunications activities and to develop research contacts with industrial organisations in the specialist field of the Chair.

Salary not less than £16,812 to the national professorial range.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar (Staff), CO4 3SQ, to whom applications (14 copies), including a curriculum vitae, should be sent. The names and addresses of three referees should also be supplied to be received by 2 June 1983. H1

University of New England
Australia

LECTURESHIP IN HISTORY
(Position No. 423)

Applications are invited from candidates qualified in any aspect of Australian History who have a good record of progress and teaching and research experience. The Department teaches a number of undergraduate courses on several aspects of Australian history from 1788 to the present. Enrolments are currently high, has a large number of postgraduate students pursuing research programmes and successful applicants will be required to supervise a number of postgraduate and honours theses. Preparation to participate in teaching pass degree courses, ability to teach in any one of the other areas offered by the Department (Early and Later Modern European, Early and Later Modern Russian, Medieval, Asian and South and South Asian) will be an advantage.

LECTURESHIP IN MUSIC
(Position No. 424)

Preference will be given to an applicant with special interests and qualifications in Medieval Music. Applicants should furnish full details of their publication records and teaching experience in their field, and their interests and ability in other fields of music.

Salary: $A29,430 – $39,467 per annum.

Closing Date: 10 June 1983.

The appointments will be to the permanent staff but the University reserves the right to make the appointments at probationary where it considers this appropriate.

Other conditions include superannuation, fares assistance with travel and removal expenses, and assistance in building a house in Armidale.

Applications, including the names and addresses of three referees and stating the position number(s) should be sent to the Staff Officer, University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W. 2351, Australia, prior to the closing date. Applicants should forward a copy of this advertisement to referees and ask them to send their reports direct to the Staff Officer, Mr E. D. Turner, Cambridge House, Cambridge Terrace, Invalid, Cornwall, England, quoting the position number(s) before the above closing date so as to expedite the appointment process. H1

University of Bradford
Management Centre

LECTURER IN MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

Candidates should hold good honours degree in mathematics, statistics, engineering or a quantitative science and preferably have obtained a higher degree or equivalent. Preference will be given to candidates with experience of applying quantitative techniques to management problems. Experience of computing and preferably of computer based systems would be an advantage.

Salary according to qualifications and experience: £6,375–£13,605 per annum on the scale for Lecturer and £11,820–£16,185 for the Principal Lecturer. Also £1,155 London Allowance. Applications should be sent with the names and addresses of two referees and earliest starting date to Professor W. W. Bolton, Management Centre, University Institute, St Thomas's Street, London SE1 7EH (Closed, London 01-407-8399). Closing date (Closing date 29-5-83). H1

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN
Trinity College

LECTURER IN PURE MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Pure Mathematics at Trinity College, Dublin, from candidates with research interests in any branch of Pure Mathematics.

The successful candidate will be expected to teach courses provided for students of Computer Science, Engineering and Science, in addition to Honour courses in Mathematics.

Salary scale: IR£8,030–£16,626 per annum.

Appointment will be made within the salary range IR£8,030–IR£10,243 pa at a point to accord with qualifications and experience to date.

Application forms and further particulars relating to this appointment may be obtained from: Establishment Officer, Staff Office Trinity College, Dublin 2 to whom completed applications should be returned by *not later than 31st May, 1983.*

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
Department of Educational Studies

Applications are invited for the post of

TUTOR IN CHEMISTRY

with effect from **OCTOBER (OR SEPTEMBER) 1984.** The appointment will be for five years in the first instance, thereafter renewable to retiring age. Tutors are required to teach for advanced degrees, as well as for the Postgraduate Certificate in Education, and to engage in research.

Applications together with the names of two referees, should be made no later than 27th May, 1983 to The Director, Department of Educational Studies, 15 Norham Gardens, Oxford OX2 6PY, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Kent
at Canterbury
Computing Laboratory

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE/ RESEARCH FELLOW IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the above position to work with Professor D. A. Turner on an SERC funded project to develop an applicative language machine and operating system.

Candidates should be interested in one or more of the following areas: applicative programming, program proving, computer architecture, coding, operating systems design.

The aim of the project is to microprogram a powerful 2 bit mini as a combinator reduction machine and to develop on this a complete UNIX-style operating system written entirely in an applicative language.

Funding is available for up to two appointments to be made at any one time, one would be on the scale 1B (Research Assistant £5,355 to £9,375) and the other, on the scale 2 (Research Fellow – £6,375 to £11,700). Candidates for the 1B post should have a degree in Computer Science or a related subject, and for an appointment on the 2A scale, a Ph.D in Computer Science or equivalent research experience will be expected. The appointment(s) will be for 3 years in the first instance for a fixed period tenable from 1st October 1983.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from Mrs. A. Sautter, Administrative Assistant, Computing Laboratory, The University of Kent at Canterbury, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NF. The closing date for applications is 27th May, 1983. Please quote Ref. No. A30/83 on the envelope. H1

University of Waikato
Hamilton, New Zealand

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER (CONTINUING/ LIMITED TERM OR JUNIOR LECTURER (FIXED TERM) IN MANAGEMENT STUDIES

The Department of Management Studies has developed a strong multidimensional approach to management education. This approach is evident in the distinctive four year degrees programme for the Bachelor of Management Studies which is offered in conjunction with the Departments of Computer Science, Economics and Mathematics and other associated departments.

The Department invites applications for the above position from persons with appropriate academic and professional qualifications and/or experience in personnel management and associated areas of organisational behaviour. A substantial interest in industrial relations would also be relevant. It would be an advantage if not necessary for the above posts are able to contribute to courses in business policy and/or public management, or management accounting and/or participation in research and consultancy projects is also expected.

For an appointee at Lecturer/Senior Lecturer level the appointment is likely to be on a continuing basis rather than for a limited term, although applicants may indicate whether they are applying for a continuing or a limited term position. Appointment at Junior Lecturer level will be made for a specified term.

The current salary range for Junior Lecturer is NZ$13,193 – $15,875 per annum; Lecturer $15,660 – $22,660 per annum and Senior Lecturer NZ$23,993 – $30,727 (max) – $34,387 per annum.

Interested applicants should obtain further information on the method of application and conditions of appointment from the Registrar, University of Waikato, Private Bag, Hamilton, New Zealand or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications close with the Registrar on 22 June 1983. H1

University of Otago
Dunedin, New Zealand

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

Applications are invited for two tenured positions in the Department of Accounting and Finance, the Department, which has a strong graduate student numbers in recent years, is currently visited by the Ks Honours and other postgraduate courses including New Zealand's only established Master of Business Administration programme. Applicants should have an interest in both teaching courses and conducting research in two of the following fields: Financial Accounting, Auditing, Management Accounting, Taxation, Financial Management, Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management. Research support and computing facilities are available. Further information may be obtained from Professor Graeme Dean, Department of Accounting and Finance, Otago.

Applications, including curriculum vitae, publications, research interests and the names and addresses of three referees should be lodged with the Registrar, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand. H1

University of Liverpool
Department of Industrial Studies

LECTURER

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Industrial Studies.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of courses on the management and economics of new product design. The overall span of our courses includes industrial marketing and manufacturing management, covers the management aspects of engineering dimension" and forms a significant part of some honours degree courses in the Faculty of Engineering Science. Staff are encouraged to carry out research and to establish appropriate relations with manufacturing companies. Research relations in progress include studies of the impact of new technologies, and of computers, on the organisation of work, including the communications and manufacturing organisations.

Candidates should possess a first degree or equivalent, preferably in a related subject area. Relevant industrial experience and/or research experience would be a distinct advantage.

Initial salary on the scale £6,375 – £13,605 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar. The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, by whom completed forms should be received not later than 17 June 1983. Quote ref. R/0933. H1

Victoria University of Wellington
New Zealand

DIRECTOR OF THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CENTRE

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above position which calls for a person with strong academic qualifications and experience in industrial relations, and who has a proven record of widely practical knowledge of industrial relations, and who will be able to develop, co-ordinate, and contribute to the Centre's teaching and research programmes. He/she will need to promote relations with bodies outside the University, particularly with employers and employee organisations in the public and private sectors, and with relevant Government departments.

Depending on qualifications and experience, the successful applicant will be appointed at Professorial (NZ$41,931 – NZ$53,782) or Reader (NZ$35,785).

Conditions of appointment, including method of application, are available from Administrative Assistant (Appointments), Personnel Office, Victoria University of Wellington, Private Bag, New Zealand, or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. H1

The University of Sheffield
Department of French

POSTGRADUATE COURSES

French Literature
M.A. courses in the general development of the novel in France from 1630 to the present day. One year full-time/two years part-time.

French Language and French Linguistics
M.A. courses in advanced practical work on the French language, study of linguistic theory in relation to French, and French culture and language learning. The course is offered jointly with the Department of Linguistics. One year full-time/two years part-time.

Culture and Society in Britain and France, 1870–
M.A. course offered jointly by the Departments of French and History, covering developments in the attitudes, practices and structures of society in Western Europe. One year full-time.

Further details of each course from the Department of French, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN. Quote REF: R 83/7 DT. H1

The University of Manchester

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN GOVERNMENT

Applications invited for the post. An Honours degree and ability to teach political theory and comparative politics essential. The appointment is tenable for three years from October 1983. £6,375 – £13,605 per annum. Application forms (returnable by June 17th) and further details from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 7/83. H1

University of Hong Kong

SUB-LIBRARIANSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Sub-Librarian to take charge of the Medical Library.

In addition to possessing a university qualification and a recognised professional qualification in librarianship, candidates should have had five years' experience in an academic library; preference will be given to candidates who have worked in medical or bioscience libraries.

Annual salary (superannuable) on a 9 point scale: HK$103,560 – $121,800 (US$18,469 – $21,721 approx.). Starting salary will depend upon qualifications and experience.

At current rates, salaries are tax exempt and 15% or gross income, whichever is the greater, is paid by the University. Initial assistance with passage, housing and leave and medical benefits are provided.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. The closing date for receipt of applications is 10 June 1983.

University of London
Goldsmiths' College

RESEARCH DEGREES (MPhil/PhD) BY PART-TIME STUDY

The Department invites applications from candidates holding good honours degrees (minimum upper second) or their equivalent, wishing to undertake research for part-time degrees. The current research interests of the Department include: Social Policy, Social Theory, Social Work, Race Relations and Sociology.

Current tuition fees are £240 per annum.

Apply now for admission in October 1983 to: Admissions Office, University of London Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, London SE14 6NW. Telephone 01-692 7171 ext. 2146.

The University College of Wales
Aberystwyth
Department of Education

LECTURER IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Sub-Lecturer in Physical Education with responsibility for organising and supervising the practical side of the coaching programme for students. Salary on scale £6,375 (25 years) – £13,605 maximum. Initial salary will be made within this scale according to experience and qualifications.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University College of Wales, Old College, Aberystwyth SY23 2AX (reference 83/PE) to whom completed forms should be returned by 27 May 1983.

University of Cambridge
Faculty of English

UNIVERSITY ASSISTANT LECTURER IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

University Assistant Lecturer in English literature

Applications are invited from persons with qualifications in any field and period of English literature from 1500 to the present. The successful candidate will be expected to take up appointment from 1 October 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter. The appointment will be for three years, with the possibility of reappointment for two years.

Stipend will be at a point on the University Assistant Lecturers, £4,600 to £8,510.

Applications (ten copies), giving details of qualifications, experience and specific areas of teaching interest, together with a curriculum vitae and the names of not more than three referees, should be sent to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee, Faculty of English, 9 West Road, Cambridge CB3 9DP, so as to reach him not later than Friday 17 June 1983. H1

University of Oxford
Magdalen College

FULL-TIME LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY

The College intends to appoint a full-time Lecturer in Philosophy to hold office for a fixed term of two years from 1st October 1983. The post is open to men and women. The salary will be on the University scale for Faculty Lecturers (between £6,085 and £8,140 dependent on age). Further enquiries may be made to the College Secretary, to whom applications should be submitted by 3rd June. H1

Universities continued

Durham University
Department of Chemistry

Applications are invited for a

SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR-SHIP IN RADIO-CHEMISTRY/ INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Tenable for three years from 1 October 1983. The successful candidate will be expected to oversee the undergraduate practical work in courses in Radiochemistry provided for both honours degree students in Chemistry and those reading Natural Sciences. There will be considerable scope for the development of new courses for the honours degree course and in addition the successful appointee will assist in the inorganic Chemistry laboratory demonstrating in such practical courses. Prior research and/or teaching experience in Radiochemistry would be an advantage but is not essential.

The Department has excellent research facilities and the person appointed would be expected to collaborate with one of the existing research groups in inorganic Chemistry.

Initial salary in the range of £5,850–£7,653 p.a. with superannuation benefits.

Applications (3 copies) naming 3 referees should be sent by 6 June 1983 to the Registrar, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained. H1

Durham University
Department of Engineering

2 CASE STUDENTSHIPS

The growing INDUSTRIAL FLUID MECHANICS activity offers two projects, leading to the Ph.D. Degree, in collaboration with:

a) Rolls-Royce Ltd, Derby to study the effect of wall profile roughness and steps on secondary losses in turbines.

b) Bonas Machine Co. Ltd, Sunderland, to study the insertion of weft using air jets in the new technology of air jet weaving.

In addition to the SERC student grant, there will be industrial supplements and opportunity for secondment to the sponsoring company. Such pay, merits are normally free of tax. The work will be carried out mainly in the modern Engineering Department set in the Cathedral city of Durham, and partly with the development groups of the companies.

Applicants should hold (or expect to hold) a first or upper second class honours degree or equivalent.

Applications should be sent by 31 May 1983 to Dr D. G. Gregory-Smith, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, who can provide further details of the posts, which run for three years from October 1983. H1

University of Otago
Dunedin – New Zealand

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Law at the University of Otago.

The law of New Zealand is studied fully and widely in the law of England. Applicants with qualifications in any field of English law, with experience from 1500 to the present, especially candidates will be expected to take up appointment from 1 October 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter. The appointment will be for three years, with the possibility of reappointment for two years.

Salary:
NZ$20,160 – $25,200 per annum – Senior Lecturer
NZ$30,000 – $34,000 per annum, with a bar at $30,127 per annum.

The Lecturer will have the right to private practice as a barrister, subject to the approval of the University Council.

Further particulars are available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar of the University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Applications close on 31 July 1983. H1

University of Melbourne

CHAIR OF MATHEMATICS

The University of Melbourne invites applications for the Chair of Mathematics in the Department of Mathematics. The Chair became vacant on 1 January 1983 when Professor Simon Newcomb became Emeritus Professor. Applications will be expected to describe briefly their research interests in the branch of mathematics in which they will be given to candidates whose interests are in the applications of mathematics.

Salary: $A46,977 per annum.

Further information about the position, application procedure, superannuation, travel and removal assistance and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Victoria Parade, Melbourne, Victoria 3002, Australia, from the Office of the Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications close on 31 July 1983. H1

University of Bath

PROFESSOR OF PHARMACOLOGY

Applications are invited from persons suitably qualified for the post of Professor of Pharmacology. The person appointed will be expected to develop research and teaching in the School of Pharmacy and Pharmacology. Experience in the pharmacological assessment of new pharmaceutical products will be an advantage.

Salary not less than £8,510 per annum.

Applications (ten copies) giving details of qualifications, experience and publications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Bath, BA2 7AY, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Closing date 29th July 1983. H1

University of Sussex
School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant to join a research group working in the field of experimental low temperature condensed state physics, mainly on many-body effects in normal liquid helium quantum oscillations and superfluid phase transition. Experience with diffusion processes or high magnetic fields would be an advantage.

The post coincides with the commencement of a major SERC grant and is supported for initially for three years with a starting salary in the range £6,375 – £7,295 (under review). A salary scale for Lecturers from 1 October 1983 is in prospect. Further particulars from Dr M. Springford, Physics Division, University of Sussex, Falmer, BN1 9QH, East Sussex, UK, to whom applications (one copy) with a cv and names of two referees should be sent before 30 June 1983.

University of Oxford
Magdalen College

FULL-TIME LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY

The College intends to appoint a full-time Lecturer in Philosophy to hold office for a fixed term of two years from 1st October 1983. The post is open to men and women. The salary will be on the University scale for Faculty Lecturers (between £6,085 and £8,140 dependent on age). Further enquiries may be made to the College Secretary, to whom applications should be submitted by 3rd June. H1

University of London
Westfield College

"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP IN SPANISH

Applications are invited for an appointment under the U.G.C.'s "New Blood" initiative, designed to recruit young scholars of the highest quality into the University system. Applicants should normally be under 35. Although the post will carry teaching duties in the Department of Spanish, the primary role of the successful applicant will, in the early years of his or her appointment, be to contribute substantially to research.

The appointment is in the field of Spanish Theatre of the 16th and 17th centuries. Candidates should have a record of experience in this field or in a closely cognate area. A successful candidate will work in collaboration with the Principal-Elect, Professor J. E. Varey.

The post is open equally to men and women. The appointment will date from 1 October 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter. Salary will be on the lecturer scale £6,375 to £13,305 per annum (under review) inclusive of London Weighting of £1,155.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Westfield College, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, London NW3 7ST. Telephone 01-435 7141 to whom applications, including curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent by 27 May 1983. H1

University of Otago
Dunedin – New Zealand
Institute of Psychiatry
Addiction Research Unit

STATISTICIAN

The Addiction Research Unit requires a statistician to work on the smoking side of the Unit's research. Funding has been secured for this post until September 1988. The person appointed will be working closely with two other statisticians.

A large emphasis of the job will be on using statistical techniques, to advise researchers with statistical analysis and presentation for the Unit's mini computer. This post would suit a graduate or equivalently qualified person. Close liaison with the Institute of Psychiatry Unit is maintained and the facilities of London University.

Salary scale Range 1B, £5,550 pa – £8,085 pa Lecturer A, £8,158 pa London Allowance.

An application form and job description may be obtained from Mr V Amato, Addiction Research Unit, 101 Denmark Hill, London SE5 8AF and should be returned by 27 May 1983. H1

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne
Department of Statistics

LECTURER

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Statistics, commencing 1st October 1983. Applicants should possess a higher degree or have equivalent experience. The successful applicant will be encouraged to play a full part in the activities of the Department. These include research, statistical advisory service and the teaching of a wide range of courses at all levels.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale: £6,375 – £13,305 per annum (under review) according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar (AP), The University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (8 copies) together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 1st June 1983.

University of Bath
History of Science and Technology

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

"Science, technology, and industry in Victorian Britain"

Applications are invited from those interested in aspects of the interaction of science, technology and industry in Victorian Britain, for a three-year studentship leading to the M.Sc. or Ph.D.

Applicants should have a good first degree, preferably (but not necessarily) in history or science/technology, socio/economic history, or one of the natural sciences. For further information please write to: Dr. D. C. Goodman, Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, enclosing brief details of your first degree.

University of Leicester
Department of Geography

Lectureship in Physical Geography

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Physical Geography, specialising in Soil Studies. Preference may be given to applicants able also to make some contribution to the teaching of Meteorology/Climatology.

Initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience on the lecturer scale £6,375 – £13,505 (under review).

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent by 27 June 1983.

University of York
Department of Chemistry

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for this post, which is for three years from 1 October 1983. Candidates are expected to have a PhD in Organic Chemistry and to be less than 30 years of age.

Salary on the Lecturers' salary scale, £6,375 – £13,305 pa, with USS.

Six copies of applications (one only from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be sent by Friday 10 June 1983 to the Acting Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote reference number 7/83. H1

The University of Lancaster

LECTURER IN ELECTRONICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Electronics in the Department of Engineering, which is currently expanding its activity in Electronics following a recent appointment to the Sir John Fisher Chair of Electronic Engineering. Applicants should preferably have research interests in the general area of instrumentation systems, for example the application of VLSI circuit techniques to such systems. Industrial experience would be an advantage, but not essential. The successful candidate will be required to contribute to the broad undergraduate teaching programmes, but would have the development of research as a primary aim.

Salary on the scale £6,375–£13,505.

Further particulars may be obtained, quoting reference 1/83/C, from the Establishment Office, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, where applications (five copies), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 3 June 1983. H1

University of St Andrews
Department of Art History

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship in the Department of Art History for the academic years 1983–4 and 1984–5. Preference will be given to candidates with a specialist interest in International Art. Qualified applicants specialising in the seventeenth/eighteenth century will also be considered.

Starting salary within range £6,375 to £7,295 per annum (under review) plus U.S.S.

Applications (two copies preferably in typescript) with the names of three referees should be lodged by 3 June 1983 with the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. H1

University of Durham

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Economic History from 1st October, 1983.

Salary will be on the scale £6,375 – £13,505 per annum (under review) with superannuation benefits.

Applications (3 copies) together with the names of three referees should be sent by 1st June, 1983 to the Registrar, University of Durham, Fisher Chair of Electronic Engineering, Applicants should preferably have research interests in the application of VLSI circuit techniques to such systems. Industrial experience would be an advantage, but not essential. The successful candidate will be required to contribute to the broad undergraduate teaching programmes, but would have the development of research as a primary aim.

Salary on the scale £6,375–£13,505.

Further particulars may be obtained, quoting reference 1/83/C, from the Establishment Office, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, where applications (five copies), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 3 June 1983. H1

University of Leicester

LECTURESHIP IN ANCIENT HISTORY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Ancient History in the Department of Classics (applicable from 1 October 1983). Candidates with research interests in Greek or Roman Social History will be preferred.

Initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience on the lecturer scale £6,375 to £13,505 (under review).

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent by 27th June 1983. Please quote Ref No A5/83

Polytechnics

Applications are invited for the following Lecturer 'A' posts:

Post 9/83
LECTURER 'A' IN PHYSIOTHERAPY

A suitably qualified physiotherapist to teach on the BSc (CNAA) degree course in Physiotherapy. The successful applicant will be concerned with the development of in-service course provision for practising physiotherapists.

Post 10/83
LECTURER 'A' IN STATISTICS COMPUTING

A graduate in Statistics and/or Mathematics experience in Computing studies to teach statistics to students on higher diploma, degree and postgraduate courses.

Post 11/83
LECTURER 'A' IN BUSINESS STUDIES

A graduate in Business Studies with expertise in Accounting, Economics and Management Accounting to contribute to the teaching and development of courses in the Catering and Home Economics at higher diploma, degree and postgraduate.

Salary Scale: £7,986–£12,561

Application forms and further particulars available from The Secretary and Treasurer, Staffing, at the address or telephone number below.

Closing date for above posts: 26th May, 1983.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE GLASGOW
1 Park Drive, Glasgow, G3 6LP.
Tel: 041-334 8141.
A Scottish Central Institution.

Polytechnic of the South Bank
Borough Road, London.

Department of Management, Economic and Industrial Studies

RESEARCH ASSISTANT (Ref: RA20)

"Internationalisation of Production and Imports: UK and USA"

The Polytechnic is seeking to appoint a Research Assistant to work on the above project initially for a period of 2 years.

Candidates should have a good honours degree in Economics, Politics and Industrial Relations and knowledge in areas of international production/trade.

Salary will be in the range £6,375 p.a. inc. of London Allowance.

Application forms and further particulars of this post are available from the Staffing Office, Tel: 01-928 8989 Ext: 2335. H3

Newcastle Upon Tyne Polytechnic
Faculty of Art and Design
School of Art History

LECTURER II OR SENIOR LECTURER IN FILM HISTORY/ THEORY

(Temporary post 1 October 1983 – 30 June 1984)

Ref No A5/83

Applications are invited for the temporary post to begin 1 October 1983. The successful applicant will be required to teach at undergraduate level and both the full-time and part-time BA degree courses in the History of Modern Art, Design and Film, and to have the ability to work on Film courses provided for other BA degree courses offered within the Faculty of Art and Design.

Salary scale: LII £6,855 (£10,173 max) – £11,022 per annum; LIII £8,007 (£11,994 max) – £13,914 per annum.

For application forms please call 24 hour telephone answering service on 0632 326254 or send a stamped addressed envelope to Mrs Beaumont, Administrative Assistant (Recruitment), Newcastle Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed forms should be returned, quoting the reference number, by 27 May 1983. H3

Thames Polytechnic
School of Social Sciences

PART-TIME TEACHING APPOINTMENTS IN URBAN AND REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Qualified honours graduates are required to teach economics to B.Sc. students in Estate Management and Planning Degrees, RICS courses during session 1983/84. Please apply with curriculum vitae to Head of School of Social Sciences, Thames Polytechnic, Wellington Street, London, SE18 6PF.

The Flinders University of South Australia
School of Mathematical Sciences

LECTURER IN COMPUTING SCIENCE
(Two positions)

Applications are invited for the above positions available from 1st January 1984. Applicants should have a higher degree in Computer Science and demonstrable research capability. Duties will include undergraduate teaching and supervision of research students.

The Computing Science discipline has been recently formed and, as from 1st January 1984, will be larger than the discipline will have a complement of six staff members, including a Professor and one technical. Computing facilities will be provided which will include a powerful VAX 11/780 computer, communications complex including Ethernet, and terminals within computer based systems can play.

Salary scale: $A29,430 – $34,467 (appointee will not be made above the salary level of $A31,485).

Further information about the positions may be obtained from the Associate Dean (Computing Services), University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5001.

Applications, including curriculum vitae, publications, research interests and the names and addresses of three referees should be lodged with the Registrar, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia 5042, by 1st July 1983. Applicants should also forward their application to the Registrar of the University of Adelaide. H1

University of Kent
at Canterbury

LECTURER IN PURE MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Pure Mathematics at Trinity College, Dublin, from candidates with research interests in any branch of Pure Mathematics.

The successful candidate will be expected to teach courses provided for students of Computer Science, Engineering and Science, in addition to Honour courses in Mathematics.

Salary scale: IR£8,030–£16,626 per annum.

Appointment will be made within the salary range IR£8,030–IR£10,243 pa at a point to accord with qualifications and experience to date.

Application forms and further particulars relating to this appointment may be obtained from: Establishment Officer, Staff Office Trinity College, Dublin 2 to whom completed applications should be returned by *not later than 31st May, 1983.*

University of Kent
at Canterbury
Computing Laboratory

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE/ RESEARCH FELLOW IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the above position to work with Professor D. A. Turner on an SERC funded project to develop an applicative language machine and operating system.

Candidates should be interested in one or more of the following areas: applicative programming, program proving, computer architecture, coding, operating systems design.

The aim of the project is to microprogram a powerful 2 bit mini as a combinator reduction machine and to develop on this a complete UNIX-style operating system written entirely in an applicative language.

Funding is available for up to two appointments to be made at any one time, one would be on the scale 1B (Research Assistant £5,355 to £9,375) and the other, on the scale 2 (Research Fellow – £6,375 to £11,700). Candidates for the 1B post should have a degree in Computer Science or a related subject, and for an appointment on the 2A scale, a Ph.D in Computer Science or equivalent research experience will be expected. The appointment(s) will be for 3 years in the first instance for a fixed period tenable from 1st October 1983.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from Mrs. A. Sautter, Administrative Assistant, Computing Laboratory, The University of Kent at Canterbury, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NF. The closing date for applications is 27th May, 1983. Please quote Ref. No. A30/83 on the envelope. H1

University of Waikato
Hamilton, New Zealand

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER (CONTINUING/ LIMITED TERM OR JUNIOR LECTURER (FIXED TERM) IN MANAGEMENT STUDIES

The Department of Management Studies has developed a strong multidimensional approach to management education. This approach is evident in the distinctive four year degrees programme for the Bachelor of Management Studies which is offered in conjunction with the Departments of Computer Science, Economics and Mathematics and other associated departments.

The Department invites applications for the above position from persons with appropriate academic and professional qualifications and/or experience in personnel management and associated areas of organisational behaviour. A substantial interest in industrial relations would also be relevant. It would be an advantage if not necessary for the above posts are able to contribute to courses in business policy and/or public management, or management accounting and/or participation in research and consultancy projects is also expected.

For an appointee at Lecturer/Senior Lecturer level the appointment is likely to be on a continuing basis rather than for a limited term, although applicants may indicate whether they are applying for a continuing or a limited term position. Appointment at Junior Lecturer level will be made for a specified term.

The current salary range for Junior Lecturer is NZ$13,193 – $15,875 per annum; Lecturer $15,660 – $22,660 per annum and Senior Lecturer NZ$23,993 – $30,727 (max) – $34,387 per annum.

Interested applicants should obtain further information on the method of application and conditions of appointment from the Registrar, University of Waikato, Private Bag, Hamilton, New Zealand or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications close with the Registrar on 22 June 1983. H1

University of Otago
Dunedin, New Zealand

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

Applications are invited for two tenured positions in the Department of Accounting and Finance, the Department, which has a strong graduate student numbers in recent years, is currently visited by the Ks Honours and other postgraduate courses including New Zealand's only established Master of Business Administration programme. Applicants should have an interest in both teaching courses and conducting research in two of the following fields: Financial Accounting, Auditing, Management Accounting, Taxation, Financial Management, Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management. Research support and computing facilities are available. Further information may be obtained from Professor Graeme Dean, Department of Accounting and Finance, Otago.

Applications, including curriculum vitae, publications, research interests and the names and addresses of three referees should be lodged with the Registrar, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand. H1

University of Otago
Dunedin, New Zealand

CHAIR OF LAW

The University Council invites applications for a Chair of Law. Applicants are requested to indicate the fields in which they are specially qualified.

Professorial salaries, which are regularly reviewed, at present provide for a salary within the range of NZ$41,931 per annum to NZ$53,498 per annum.

Further particulars are available from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar of the University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Applications close on 31 July 1983. H1

Thames Polytechnic
School of Social Sciences

PART-TIME TEACHING APPOINTMENTS IN URBAN AND REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Qualified honours graduates are required to teach economics to B.Sc. students in Estate Management and Planning Degrees, RICS courses during session 1983/84. Please apply with curriculum vitae to Head of School of Social Sciences, Thames Polytechnic, Wellington Street, London, SE18 6PF.

Polytechnics continued

PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC

Research Assistantships

Applications are invited for the following projects:

Faculty of Social Science

1. Industrialisation and De-Industrialisation in the Tamar Valley.
(Department of Social and Political Studies.)
2. Community Involvement in the Criminal Justice System.
(Community Studies Research Unit/Department of Social Work, Health and Community Studies.)
3. The role of experience in the development of tactile control of nipple attachment.
(Department of Psychology).
4. Research Fellowship – Presentation and content factors in statistical reference.
(Department of Psychology).

Plymouth Business School

5. Regional Economic Modelling for the South West Peninsula.
6. The rise of Monetarism as a powerful economic ideology.

Directorate

7. The effect of public expenditure cuts on higher education.

Applicants for Research Assistantships must be graduates with good honours degrees in subjects appropriate to the proposed area of study and from undergraduates expecting to fulfil these requirements this year. Research Assistants are expected to register for a CNAA higher degree. Appointments are for fixed periods of two years, with possibility of a third year (Fixed term contract).

Applicants for the Research Fellowship should hold, or be about to obtain, a PhD in an experimental field of Psychology. Research in Cognitive Psychology will be an advantage. This is a two-year post, funded by the S.S.R.C.

Salary Scales: Research Assistant – £5,355–£6,039 (pay award pending)
Research Fellow – £6,855–£9,330 (pay award pending).

Application forms to be returned by Monday 6th June, 1983 can be obtained with further particulars from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA.

Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon. PL4 8AA.

RGIT

ROBERT GORDON'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ABERDEEN

SENIOR LECTURER IN HEALTH VISITING

to be responsible for current and proposed courses in Health Visiting and related areas. Development of a degree course in Nursing Studies is contemplated. Applicants should have suitable qualifications and experience in teaching and/or professional practice.

Salary range £12,228–£15,411 per annum.
Assistance with removal expenses.

Details from Secretary, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Schoolhill, Aberdeen AB9 1FR. Tel: 0224 633811.

Thames Polytechnic
School of Business Administration

BUSINESS POLICY/ INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS/ PERSONNEL/ ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Applications are invited from people with high academic qualifications and relevant business experience. An interest in international business or small firms would be desirable.

3 posts available: Principal Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Lecturer II.

Salary scales: Principal Lecturer £15,957 (incl. £1,500 allowance inclusive) – £19,005 (bar – £19,749 inclusive) Senior Lecturer £11,991 – £14,271 inclusive.

Further particulars and application form from the Staffing Officer, Thames Polytechnic, Wellington Street, London SE18 6PF, to be returned by 23 May 1983.

Sunderland Polytechnic
Faculty of Education
Department of Teaching Studies

RESEARCH ASSISTANT (Multicultural Education)
Salary Scale: £4,680 – £5,355

Applications are invited for the post from graduates in education, experience of school-teaching and research would be advantageous.

The successful applicant will be appointed to work for a higher degree and participate in research projects concerning multicultural education and curriculum development in Canada, New Zealand Minority Settlement.

An application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, Ryhope Road, Sunderland, Tel: (0783) 76231, Ext. 11.

Closing date: 3 June 1983.

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Sunderland Polytechnic has established itself at the forefront of information technology, in particular in the fields of data processing and micro-processor engineering education in which it offers vocationally-oriented courses at degree and sub-degree levels.

As a result of a large financial injection of government money into the Polytechnic in order that it should expand its courses in information technology, a number of additional lecturer posts are now available.

The Polytechnic, therefore wishes to recruit graduates with relevant industrial, research or academic experience to a number of posts as Lecturer, Senior Lecturer and Principal Lecturer level.

Department of Mathematics and Computer Studies

Vacancies exist in the areas of Computing and Data Processing.

Salary ranges from £6,855–£15,018

Enquiries, application form and further details are available from: Personnel Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland. Tel: (0783) 76231

Closing date: 27th May, 1983.

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC
ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION

SENIOR ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

Salary scale: PO1 'D' £9,504–£10,563 per annum

Applicants should be graduates and/or possess appropriate professional qualifications. Previous experience in educational administration would be an advantage.

The postholder will be responsible for co-ordinating the work of the various sub-sections of Academic Administration and will keep under continuous review the organisation of work routines, administrative systems and practices.

An application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland SR2 7EE or telephone Sunderland 76231, Ext. 11.

Closing date: 27th May, 1983.

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT of Molecular & Life Sciences

Resulting from the appointment of the present Head to a Vice-Principalship, applications are invited for the above post. The department is responsible for teaching and research in biology, chemistry and nursing and it offers a wide range of courses spanning these subject areas, including degree and diploma courses validated by CNAA.

The person appointed may be eligible for a professorship and applicants should have appropriate academic standing in a relevant discipline; they should have experience of teaching at honours degree level together with professional and/or research experience; and they should also have a proven record of managerial ability. The salary is £18,933. Financial assistance towards the cost of removal expenses may be payable.

Further particulars and application form obtainable from the Principal, Dundee College of Technology, Bell Street, Dundee, DD1 1HG to whom completed application forms should be returned not later than 30th May, 1983.

The Polytechnic of North London
Department of History, Philosophy & European Studies

TEMPORARY LECTURER GRADE II IN MODERN HISTORY

For the period 1st September 1983 to 31 August 1984. This appointment may be extended for a further period.

Applicants should have a thorough background in 20th century history. Preference will be given to candidates able to teach recent world and economic history (including the post-1945 period) and whose main interests are in non-British history. Applicants should have good teaching experience, and a willingness to work with a political and international historians, and also to participate in the work of the Polytechnic's Centre for Peace Studies.

Salary scale: £7,794–£11,961 (inclusive of London Allowance under review). Application form and further details available from the Establishment Office, PO., 309 Regent Street, London W1R 8AL. Tel. 01-580 2020 ext. 212. Closing date: 1st June 1983. RS

Bristol Polytechnic
Science Department

TEMPORARY LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER – REF No L/19

This post is temporary for one year from 1 September 1983 to 31 August 1984.

The person appointed will be required to play a major role in providing an analytical service to industry. This will include co-ordination of, and participation in, consultancy work for industry and the provision of training courses in instrumental analytical chemistry.

The appointee will also be required to teach instrumental analytical chemistry with an emphasis on electrochemical and/or spectroscopic analysis, to supervise students undertaking Certificate in Physical Science, Diploma of the Royal Society of Chemistry and the M.Sc. course in Instrumental Analysis.

Applicants should preferably possess a postgraduate qualification in chemistry with experience of electrochemical and/or spectroscopic analysis.

Salary scale: LII £6,855 – £10,173 (bar) – £11,013 per annum. SL £11,013 – £11,961 (bar) – £12,816 per annum.

The appointment will be made on the appropriate scale according to relevant qualifications and experience. Promotion from LII to SL is by assessment and the scale is in accordance with Burnham Further Education Group 2.

For further details and an application form, please write to the Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol BS16 1QY or ring 0272 656261, Ext. 373.

For further details and application form, please return by 25 May 1983. Please quote ref. no. L/19 on all correspondence.

Please quote Reference Number L/19 in all enquiries.

Sunderland Polytechnic
Faculty of Art & Design
Department of Applied Studies

ASSOCIATE LECTURER IN GLASS

(60% of full-time LII/SL)

Salary Scale: LII £6,855 – £10,173 (bar – £11,082 (pro rata). SL £10,173 – £11,961 (bar – £12,816 (pro rata)

Applicants should be well qualified glass artists with expertise in hot glass. An interest in cold and/or kiln-forming processes would be an advantage.

An application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland. SR2 7EE or telephone Sunderland 76231. Ex. 11.

Closing date: 27 May 1983. RS

Polytechnic of Central London
School of Engineering & Science

LECTURER II IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

(Two-year appointment from 1st October 1983)

Applicants will be expected to be teach on an electrical and electronic engineering degree course, and to contribute to work on communication systems on silicon. Experience in microelectronics, CAD system design, or signal processing is desirable.

Salary on scale £7,794–£11,961 (inclusive of London Allowance under review). Application form and further details available from the Establishment Office, PCL, 309 Regent Street, London W1R 8AL. Tel. 01-580 2020 ext. 212. Closing date: 1st June 1983. RS

Personal

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES £1961 to £4,000 (inclusive terms on 1960/61 basis). Flats 2, 11 Derby Street, Ripon HG4 1LA. Phone 01-748 8284 or 405 3416. L000

PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

LECTURER II In Psychology

SALARY: £6855-£11022 (Pay Award Pending)

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship tenable from 1st September 1983-31st August 1984. Candidates should have teaching and research interests in development psychology (preferably social development), although well qualified applicants in other areas may be considered. Applicants should have a good honours degree in psychology and have, or expect to obtain shortly a higher degree.

Application forms to be returned by 6th June can be obtained with further particulars from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA.

Fellowships

University of College Cardiff
Department of Sociology

TUTORIAL FELLOW

Applications are invited for a three-year post as tutorial fellow in the Department to teach the Sociology of Education and, if possible, either research methods or an additional empirical area of Sociology. Salary Scale: £5,355–£8,375 p.a. Duties to commence 1st October 1983.

Applications (two copies), together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) & Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars will be available. Closing date 3rd June 1983. Ref. 8891. RS

Colleges of Higher Education

WEST LONDON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
require a

LECTURER II in MANAGEMENT STUDIES

1-year temporary appointment

The department is concerned with our range of Management and Professional qualification courses for both the Private and Public Sector, together with in-company training and consultancy activity.
We are looking for someone with management experience and relevant academic knowledge who has the ability to relate subject matter to diverse groups of practising Managers and who can contribute to course design in this expanding area of the Institute's activity.
Flexibility exists within the course framework for individuals to persue their own research interests.
Salary scale: Burnham FE for Lecturer II.

Job description and application form may be obtained by telephoning 01-568 8741, Ext. 223 or by writing to: Assistant Principal (Academic Staff), WLIHE, Borough Road, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5DU.

Completed forms should be returned by end of June.

WEST LONDON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

SOUTH GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL

SOUTH GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (CARDIFF)
FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND LIBERAL STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES AND COMMUNICATION

LECTURER 1 – SECRETARIAL STUDIES

To commence duties on 1st September, 1983. The successful candidate will have a knowledge of Pitman and Teeline. Shorthand dyslexia and duties will include teaching shorthand to students of journalism. A knowledge of word processing would be an advantage and a teaching qualification is desirable.

Salary Scale: £5,856.00–£8,967.00 p.a.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Cyncoed Centre, Cyncoed Road, Cardiff, CF2 6XD. Completed application forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement. (Post may Limit)

Colleges of Higher Education continued

the College of Ripon & York St John

COLLEGE CAREERS ADVISER/ SENIOR LECTURER
(£10,173–£12,816 under review)

Applications are invited from graduates with substantial experience of careers advisory work within higher education for the post of College Careers Adviser in this Church of England College of Higher Education, with effect from 1st September, 1983.
Whilst the service is based at York, it also serves students on the Ripon Campus.
The Careers adviser is currently supported by a full-time information and Research Assistant and by appropriate secretarial assistance.
Further details and application forms may be obtained from: The Principal, College of Ripon and York St. John, Lord Mayor's Walk, York YO3 7EX to whom completed applications should be submitted to arrive not later than TUESDAY 31st May, 1983.

DIHE

Dorset Institute of Higher Education

Readerships
Business Studies
Catering/Hotel Administration Systems
Computer Aided Engineering
Tourism and Recreation

Candidates for the above posts must have a sound research background. They should also have attracted external funding for research and have experience of supervising research students. The salary scale for each post will be:

£11,931–£15,018 (currently under review)

Application forms and further details from The Director (THES 3), Dorset Institute of Higher Education, Wallisdown Road, Wallisdown, Poole, Dorset BH12 6BB. (SAE please). Tel: Bournemouth (0202) 524111, Ext. 359.

The closing date for the above posts is Friday, 27th May, 1983.

West Sussex Institute of Higher Education
(Incorporating Bishop Otter College, Chichester and Sognor Regis College)

Applications are invited for the following posts in Surveying:
1. Temporary Lecturer II, Grade Farnham or Temporary appointments would be considered. The posts are vacant from 1st September, 1983.

1. A lecturer with both experience and qualifications in special education who is able to teach it to an advanced level and to contribute on a range of courses in initial and in-service teacher training.

2. A lecturer with experience and qualifications in the general area of children with learning difficulties and work with the parents who can contribute to primary curriculum courses.

Research experience in schools, particularly in a multi-cultural setting would be an additional recommendation for both posts.

3. A lecturer with recent experience in mathematics to teach educational technology to initial training and in-service students.

Applications should be made in writing with a curriculum vitae to the names of 3 referees to: The Director's Secretary, West Sussex Institute of Higher Education, The Dome, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO21 1HR, stating the post(s) applied for. Closing date, 23rd May, 1983. RS

Humberside College of Higher Education
School of Applied Social Studies

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited from graduates in Psychology or related subject to carry out research on a project entitled 'An Ecological Approach to Understanding Sentencing Disparity'. The project is a field/experimental investigation of the application and appropriateness of an attribution model to the sentencing of criminals in magistrate and crown courts.

The post is available for two years commencing October 1983. It is expected that the appointee will register for a PhD.
Grade: Salary: £7,332–£8,055.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from: The Personnel Officer, Humberside College of Higher Education, Inglemire Avenue, Hull, HU6 7LU. Tel: (0482) 445806. RS

Colleges of Further Education

City of Liverpool College of Higher Education
Liverpool Road, Prescot, Merseyside L34 1NP

LECTURER GRADE II in Textiles (temporary) (£6,855 – £9,330)

This is a two year temporary appointment for the period 1 September 1983 to 31 August 1985 (subject to successful candidate's health and strength). Ordinary and Honours degree level. Applicants must be able to teach Fabric Printing and experience with Modern Direct Stencil Photographic Fabric Printing techniques is essential. Experience in machine knitting would be an advantage.

Further details and application forms available from the Principal within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

The City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

Hertfordshire County Council
Hertfordshire College of Higher Education

LECTURER IN EDUCATION

With special reference to the Education of Physically Handicapped children.

Applications are invited for the above full-time appointment. The post is to be filled as soon as possible after September 1983 or January 1984.

Preference will be given to applicants who can bring teaching experience with physically handicapped children.

The person appointed will be expected to contribute to the following courses: BEd, BA QTS, Dip.HE in Special Needs.

Particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Principal, Hertfordshire College of Higher Education, Wall Hall, Aldenham, Watford, Herts WD2 8AT, to be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Strathclyde Department of Education

Further Education

Applications are invited for the undernoted posts. All candidates should have relevant industrial or commercial experience where appropriate. Teacher training would be an advantage but training can be given on an in-service basis.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

GLASGOW COLLEGE OF BUILDING & PRINTING, 60 NORTH HANOVER STREET, GLASGOW G1 2BP.

DESIGN AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Head of Department. Grade 11, £16,134 per annum. Degree (or equivalent), professional qualifications and high-level academic background essential. To lead a large department with course coverage across a broad range of visual communication including Interior Design, Photography, Graphic Design and Technical Communications.

SENIOR LECTURER

GLASGOW COLLEGE OF BUILDING & PRINTING, 60 NORTH HANOVER STREET, GLASGOW G1 2BP.

BUILDING SURVEYING. Senior Lecturer 'A'. Applicants must be Chartered Surveyors and have appropriate academic experience. Course Leader for Diploma course and for development of a Degree course.

SALARY
Senior Lecturer 'A' £12,228–£15,411. Bar £13,572

Placing on the salary scale will be given for relevant experience. Forms of application and further particulars can be obtained from the College concerned to whom completed applications should be returned not later than 27th May, 1983.

EDWARD MILLER, Director of Education

LECTURER IN MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

Applications are invited for the above vacancy commencing duties in September 1983. The appointment will be made at Lecturer II level, Burnham Further Education Scale, salary range: £6,855–£11,022.

The successful candidate will be fluent in two European languages, preferably French and Spanish, and be familiar with modern linguistic theory, especially as applicable to the teaching of modern languages.

Candidates should preferably offer a PhD together with experience of teaching at degree level. Duties will include the initiation of a modern language programme, teaching 15 hours per week, and academic advising of international students. A job description and further details of the College and its course offerings will be sent to all applicants.

Applicants are requested to send full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to:

Dr. Robert E. Kuehn
Academic Dean,
Richmond College,
Queen's Road,
Richmond,
Surrey TW10 6JP

The deadline for applicationa is 27th May, 1983.

Inner London Education Authority
London College of Printing
Design Department

SENIOR LECTURER AND LECTURER II IN TYPOGRAPHIC AND GRAPHIC DESIGN (Two posts)

Required for September 1983 to teach on DATEC Higher Diploma Courses in Typographic Design and/or Graphic Design.

DATEC Diploma Course in Graphic Design, or related part-time design courses.

Applicants should possess experience in graphic design with a particular emphasis on typography, together with the ability to relate contemporary studio design practice to the technology now associated with graphics/printing industry.

Appropriate teaching experience would be an advantage.

Salary Scales in accordance with the Burnham (FE) Award (subject to formal approval): Lecturer II £6,855 – £11,022; Senior Lecturer £10,173 – £11,961; Principal Lecturer £11,013 – £12,816. The above are incremental scales plus £825 Inner London allowance, starting point depending on qualifications training and experience.

Further information and application forms available from the Senior Administrative Officer, London College of Printing, Elephant and Castle, London, S.E.1. 6SB.

ILEA is an equal opportunities employer.

Bournemouth and Poole College of Further Education
Department of Engineering Technology

SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER AIDED ENGINEERING (ELECTRONICS) (ST 3006)

The appointee will be required to participate in teaching and developments in microcomputer systems associated with engineering applications.

LECTURER GRADE II IN COMPUTER AIDED ENGINEERING (MECHANICAL) (ST 4007)

The appointee will be required to participate in teaching and developments in microcomputer systems and particularly associated with CAD.

LECTURER GRADE II IN ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS (ST 3058)

The appointee will be a graduate in Mathematics, Physics or Engineering with significant industrial experience.

Salary: Senior Lecturer: £10,815 – £11,961 p.a. Lecturer Grade II: £6,855 – £9,330 p.a.

Further details and application forms available from Principal's Secretary, North Road, Parkstone, Poole, Tel: 0202 747600. Completed forms to be returned within two weeks of the date of this advertisement.

Norfolk County Council

Norwich City College of Further & Higher Education

Principal

As a result of the impending retirement of the Revd. Dr. John Croft, applications are invited for the post of Principal to take office from the 1st September 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter.

The salary will be at an appropriate point within the Burnham FE scale for a Group 9 College.

The successful candidate will have wide experience and appropriate qualifications and be able to advance the work of the College in an effective and imaginative manner.

Application forms and further details (s.a.e. please) may be obtained from the County Education Officer (ref. F/60), County Hall, Norwich, NR1 2DL, to whom completed forms should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Technical Colleges

REGIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ATHLONE
CO. WESTMEATH VOCATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for the following permanent whole-time pensionable posts:

LECTURER 1
Mechanical Engineering
Plastics Technology
Mathematics
Physics
Computer Science
Salary Scale: £11,227–£15,806

Qualifications and Conditions of Service in accordance with Memo V.7 of the Department of Education. The number of increments which may be awarded for previous suitable experience is normally a maximum of five.
Application forms and particulars of the posts are available from the Principal, Regional Technical College, Dublin Road, Athlone, with whom completed applications should be lodged not later than 5.00 p.m. on Monday 30th May, 1983.
S. O'Lochlainn, C.E.O.
Administrative Officer
Bridge House, Bellevue Road, Mullingar.

Research & Studentships

University of Durham
Business School

SSRC COLLABORATIVE AWARD STUDENTSHIP

Technological Innovation in the Distributive Trades

Applications are invited from graduates (or those expecting to graduate shortly with a good degree) for a CASE studentship at DyBS, in collaboration with Debenhams Stores Ltd., to study technological change in retailing, including the organisational, behavioural, professional, personnel, research and industrial relations aspects.

The studentship starts in October 1983 and is tenable for 3½ years research, towards a M.Phil./Ph.D. (supervised by Mr. J. D. Webb, Dr. D. Winch and Dr. G. J. Bamber).

Further information is available from the Director of Research, Durham University Business School, Mill Hill Lane, Durham DH1 3LB. The closing date is 31st May 1983.

NCT National Centre for Industrial Language Training

Applications are invited for a 9 month research scholarship from 1 July 1983 to participate in a study of Second Language Acquisition by Adult Immigrants sponsored by the European Science Foundation.

The successful applicant is required:
(i) to hold a PhD in either Linguistics or Italian studies
(ii) to have native speaker fluency in Italian

The project involves field work in Bedford, the West Midlands and Central London and is being run in conjunction with the Industrial Language Training Scheme.

For further details apply to the National Centre for Industrial Language Training, Havelock Centre, Havelock Road, Southall, Middlesex UB2 4NZ. Tel: 01-571 2241 by 3 June, 1983.

The University of Leeds
School of History

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Studentship in the above School for research related to the History of the Caribbean in the 19th century. Preference will be given to applicants with postgraduate experience in research or teaching. The studentship will be joint-with the Government Department research laboratory and will provide a supplementary award of £2,650 per annum. The student will spend 2 to 3 months at the Government laboratory, but the rest of their year project will be based under the supervision of Dr. Hilary Beckles in the History Department. Candidates should be graduates in History or Economics, preferably with a 2(i) or above, and should be working towards the degree of Ph.D.

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr. C. Hunt, the School of History, Leeds LS2 9JT.

University of London Imperial College of Science and Technology

CASE – SERC STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited from good honours graduates with a first degree in Geology for a CASE studentship in research related to the history of the Caledonian orogen in Scandinavia. Preference will be given to applicants with postgraduate experience in research or teaching. The studentship will be jointly supervised by Dr. Peter Soper and Dr. Tony Dewey and will spend 2 to 3 months at the Government Laboratory, but the rest of their 3 year project will be based under the supervision of Dr. Peter Soper in the Geology Department. Candidates should be graduates in Geology, preferably with a 2(i) or above, and should be working towards the degree of Ph.D.

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr. C. Hunt, the School of History, Leeds LS2 9JT.

Research and Studentships continued

NEED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY QUALIFICATIONS?

APPLY FOR GRANT FROM DENI

DENI has available for 1983/4 a limited number of studentships, both for postgraduate conversion courses to provide essential industrial and commercial training, and for research.

Grants are for graduates in Management and the Arts as well as Science and Technology.

Information Technology covers information acquisition, handling and use involving the latest technologies in microelectronics, computing and telecommunications.

DENI studentships are part of a national IT initiative and cover study in Northern Ireland and Great Britain.

Applicants will need a good honours degree or an equivalent combination of qualifications and experience.

HOW TO APPLY

STUDY IN NI – apply first to the institution for a QUOTA place. If offered one, institution will provide grant application form. Return completed form to the institution, NOT to DENI.

STUDY IN GB – apply direct to DENI, from which grant application form is obtainable. Return completed form to DENI. Closing date is 1 June 1983.

For further information contact:

Department of Education for Northern Ireland
Postgraduate Awards Branch
Rathgael House
Balloo Road, Bangor
Co Down BT19 2PR

Tel: Bangor 68311, Ext. 661.

The University of Sussex
Graduate School in Arts and Social Studies

THE FREDERICK SODDY POSTGRADUATE STUDENTSHIP IN URBAN AND REGIONAL STUDIES

Applications are invited from candidates holding a first degree in Urban and Regional Studies, or a related field, for a postgraduate studentship to be funded by the Frederick Soddy Trust. The general theme of the research to be undertaken will be Social Change and the Locality: the Case of Brighton.

The Studentship is for one year in the first instance, starting in October 1983, renewable for up to two further years subject to satisfactory progress. The successful candidate would be expected to be registered for the D. Phil. degree in the Urban and Regional Studies Graduate Division after the satisfaction of an acceptable research outline.

The value of the Studentship will be linked to the SRB grant. Stipend rates (£2,925 in 1982–83) and fees will be the responsibility for the payment of tuition fees.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Graduate Applications Officer, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9QN. Applications must be returned by 31st May, 1983. H16

Appointments Wanted

YOUNG, WELL-TRAVELLED British Ph.D with Cert. Ed., seeks challenging teaching position and the chance to participate in the development of A/E Biology and Chemistry curricula. Tel. Stamford 54809, eves. H217

Courses

Teesside Polytechnic
Department of Computer Science

CNAA DIPLOMA IN PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN EDUCATION (COMPUTING)

A full-time in-service course of one academic year for teachers who have some basic knowledge of computing and who wish to increase their knowledge and obtain a formal qualification. Because of the high proportion of students in schools undertaking 'A' level computer studies and thus a general requirement for teacher education at this level the course has been designed with the academic computing components having greater weighting than the pedagogical issues.

Applications are invited for the course beginning September 1983.

Details and application forms available from: Dr R. Wilson, Course Tutor (DPSE), Department of Computer Science, Teesside Polytechnic, Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 3BA. Tel: (0642) 218121, Ext. 4393.

Conferences & Seminars

Seminar on

State and Politics in Islam

The Muslim Institute, London, is holding a seminar on *State and Politics in Islam* from August 3-8 at the University of London. Leading *ulama* and scholars have been invited. The seminar will examine Muslim political thought from original sources, the penetration of western ideas, and the impact of the Islamic Revolution. Inquiries from:

The Muslim Institute
8 Endsleigh Street,
London WC1H 0DS

Business Services

PROFESSIONAL TYPING SERVICE

Offered by fully qualified typist with own typewriter and copying equipment except authors manuscripts. 72, Middlings, Borough. 32143. Mon-Thurs 1-5. H205

Trinity College Carmarthen

Applications are invited from qualified teachers having recent and substantial experience of Primary Education. Candidates should be of graduate or graduate equivalent status and be able to contribute to Welsh medium courses. The posts will be in the following specialist areas:–

1. Welsh, specialising in the history of literature and its modern literature. Experience in the teaching of Welsh as a second language would be an advantage.

2. Computer Education.

3. English.

4. Geography, specialising in *World Studies* and Economic Geography.

5. Creative Arts, specialising in the teaching of Painting, Drawing and Graphics.

All posts are at Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer Level.

Trinity College teaches B.Ed. General Honours Degree, B.A. Degree, Post-Graduate Certificate in Education and a number of important award bearing In-Service Courses. The successful candidates will be expected to contribute to appropriate to the full range of college courses, further development and application forms from The Principal, Trinity College, Carmarthen. Applications to be returned by 23rd May, 1983. H21

University of Surrey

UNSTRUCTURED DATA – QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS SSRC/ SRA-SPONSORED SUMMER SCHOOL 11–15 JULY 1983

A residential course to acquaint postgraduate research students and research workers with basic methods and recent developments including documentary research and the analysis of audio-visual and observational data. Examples will be drawn from medical and legal settings and the study of social movements. Format includes lectures, workshops and discussion of participants own research. Speakers will include Max Atkinson, Adam Kendon, Paul Rock, and Phil Strong.

Funds are available to support most applicants. Details from Jane Fielding, Sociology Dept., Surrey University, Guildford. Tel. 0483 571281 x.647. H31

Overseas

PRINCIPAL

ARMIDALE COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The College Council invites applications for the position of Principal, which will become vacant following the retirement of Mr P. Lamb, in January, 1984.

Armidale, a rural city with a population of 21,500, is located on the New England Tableland 550 Km north of Sydney. The College, which overlooks the city, is situated in 50 hectares of beautiful grounds and well-developed sporting facilities.

The College was established in 1928 as Armidale Teachers College, becoming an autonomous College of Advance Education in 1973. Its influence has extended beyond its immediate region to the whole of Australia and, in recent years, into a number of Pacific countries.

The College, offers, in addition to degree and graduate diploma courses in Primary Education, a range of specialist graduate diplomas and provides, for the Nursing profession, post-basic qualifications in the general areas of Nurse Education and Nursing Administration. It has an enrolment of 1,900 students, 500 of them internal.

Now that the continued autonomy of the College is no longer in question, moderate growth is assured. At the same time, the close links with the neighbouring University of New England in resource sharing and rationalisation will continue.

The Principal is the chief academic and administrative officer of the College, and is responsible to the Council, of which he is a member, for the governance of the College and for the promotion of the College's interests and the furthering of its development.

Applications are invited from persons with appropriate qualifications and experience and should reach

The Chairman of Council
Armidale College of Advanced Education
Moss Street
Armidale, NSW 2350
Australia

by 9am Monday, 4th July, 1983.

Applicants should provide the names and addresses of at least three (3) referees.

All inquiries and applications will be treated in the strictest confidence. The College Council reserves the right to appoint by invitation.

Further information about the position and detailed information about the College may be obtained by writing to the Chairman at the above address.

Polytechnic of Central London
School of Languages

LII IN ARABIC

A vacancy exists for a lecturer to teach mainly Arabic-English translation (i. the FCL Postgraduate Diploma and on the BA Modern Languages course (CNAA) Teaching on the part-time BA (Hons) course in Arabic (CNAA) is also required in the area of politics/economics.

Candidates are expected to have a high level of competence in spoken and written Arabic. Preference will, however, be given to an Arabist with English as mother tongue as the emphasis is on specialised translation into English.

LII/SL IN CHINESE

A vacancy has arisen in the Chinese Section for a lecturer to be responsible for the teaching of Chinese history and contemporary politics/economics on the full-time and part-time degree courses (CNAA). The person appointed will also be required to take some language classes and to share the administrative work within the section.

Candidates should be well-qualified, with a high degree of competence in spoken and written Chinese. Some classes are conducted in Chinese in the later stages of the degree course. An appointment will be made at a level commensurate with the successful candidate's experience and qualifications.

Salary scales: Lecturer II £7,794–11,961; Senior Lecturer £11,113–12,909 (BAR)–£13,755 per annum inclusive of London Allowance (under review).

Application forms and further details from the Establishment Officer, PCL, 309 Regent Street, London W1R 8AL. tel: 01-580 4080 ext. 212. Closing date: 31st May 1983. H21

Courses

INTERPRETERS — Next Training Course — starting 4th July at Interlingua. 227 Kilburn Rd., phone 01-459-2405. H31

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
THE ELTON MAYO SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

is offering from July 1983 a series of appointments as

VISITING PROFESSOR OF MARKETING

on a single-semester basis (July-October or February-June)

THE SUCCESSFUL APPLICANT will be currently employed in either academia or private enterprise and will be a significant contributor in the field of marketing.

THE OPPORTUNITY:
The appointment offers a most interesting opportunity:
to take study leave in South Australia with scope for visiting other parts of Australia
to influence the developments of the EMSM in such areas as teaching, research, consultancy, and executive development and community relations programmes. (The marketing programme can flexibly accommodate the appointee's speciality.)

THE PLACE:
Adelaide is a beautiful city with a population of about 1 million, renowned for its relaxed lifestyle and mediterranean climate (temperate winters and generally sunny weather).

The Elton Mayo School has a staff of 27 and 1,000 students and offers an MBA and a Bachelor of Business together with other graduate and undergraduate programmes. Major academic areas: marketing, public administration, personnel management, industrial relations, arts administration, health administration, Japanese business, organisational behaviour, and information systems.

CONDITIONS:
A salary of A$14,734 for an 18 week appointment. The School will assist in arranging accommodation for the period. Air fares from the U.K. to Adelaide and return for the appointee will be borne by the Institute.

Applications in writing, with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be addressed to Ms. J. Gamblen, Staffing Officer, South Australian Institute of Technology, North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000. Australia.

The Institute's representative, Mr. Mike Bowden, (Senior Lecturer in Marketing) will be in London on 9th and 10th May at the Hotel Commodore and will be available to discuss this appointment. Please telephone 01–402 5291 to make an appointment.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
SYDNEY — AUSTRALIA
FACULTY OF LAW

LECTURERS

The Institute's Faculty commenced teaching in 1977. The Faculty consists of one school, the School of Law, and offers an undergraduate course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The course provides opportunities for part-time study for those wishing to obtain a professional qualification in the field of Law. The course is structured to ensure that graduates will satisfy the basic academic requirements of the Supreme Court of New South Wales for admission as a solicitor or barrister.

A compulsory skills seminar is included at each stage of the course. This subject is designed to develop the ability of students to apply their theoretical knowledge in practical situations.

Applications are invited from persons suitably qualified to teach and provide academic leadership in law subjects generally and in particular in commercial law subjects and contribute to the skills seminar programme.

Applicants should possess appropriate academic and professional qualifications. Lecturing experience at a university or other tertiary institution and professional experience are desirable. (In applying please quote Ref. No. 83/068).

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT:
Salaries for these positions are in the range of $A22,430 to $A39,467.

Fares and a contribution toward removal expenses are provided for overseas appointees. A Housing Loan Scheme is also available. With consent of Council, academic staff are entitled to undertake limited consulting work.

Applications should include full details of academic and professional work. The names and addresses of three referees, from whom confidential reports may be obtained, should be indicated.

The President of the New South Wales Institute of Technology will be in London from 2nd July, 1983 to answer any queries and for possible interviews and can be contacted by phoning (01) 636 8851.

Applications close on 17th June, 1983 and should be forwarded to:

The Director,
New South Wales Government Office,
66 The Strand,
LONDON WC 2N 8LZ U.K.

Printed information about conditions of employment and related matters is also available.

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS
Durban, South Africa

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons regardless of sex, religion, race, colour or national origin for appointment to the post of

SENIOR LECTURER

An interest in classical or functional analysis will be a strong recommendation.

Salary in the range:
R16,557–R24,045 per annum.

The commencing salary notch will be dependent on the qualifications and/or experience of the successful applicant. In addition, a service bonus of 93% of one month's salary is payable annually.

Application forms, further particulars of the post and information on pension, medical aid, group insurance, staff bursary, housing loan and subsidy schemes, long leave conditions and travelling expenses on first appointment are obtainable from the Secretary, South African Universities Office, Chichester House, 278 High Holborn, London WC1V 7HE or the Registrar, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban, South Africa, 4001, with whom applications, on the prescribed form, must be lodged not later than 15 June 1983 quoting the reference D43/83.

Please mention **The THES** when replying to adverts

Overseas continued

THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
AKURE, NIGERIA

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following vacancies:

School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology
Department of Agronomy (Crop Production)
Senior Lecturer (Agricultural Land and Soils Management)
Lecturer I/II (Crop Protection)

Department of Animal Production and Health
Senior Lecturer, Animal Production and Management
Lecturer I (Veterinary Pathologist)

Department of Farm Management and Rural Development
Professor / Senior Lecturer / Lecturer I — Farm Management OR Applied Agricultural Economics

School of Pure and Applied Sciences
Department of Biological Sciences
Reader (with specialization in Ecology/Genetics/or Microbiology).
Senior Lecturer (with specialization in Genetics or Microbiology).
Lecturers in any field of Botany or Zoology.

Department of Biochemistry
Professor (preferably with specialisation in Enzymology).
Senior Lecturer/Lecturer

Department of Chemistry
Reader (with specialisation in Dye & Textile Chemistry).
Senior Lecturer (with specialisation in Wood, Paper and Pulp).
Lecturer (with specialisation in Physical or Organic Chemistry).

Department of Engineering Science
Professor/Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in the following areas:
(i) Civil Engineering
(ii) Electrical Engineering
(iii) Mechanical Engineering

Department of Physics
Professor/Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in the following areas:
(i) Theoretical
(ii) Electrical Engineering
(iii) Mechanical Engineering

Industrial Mathematics & Statistics
Professor/Senior Lecturer/Lecturer

General Studies Unit
Reader/Lecturer – in African History, Sociology, Psychology, Political Science or Economics.

Preference will be given to candidates with specialisation related to Science, Technology and/or Industry.

School of Earth and Mineral Sciences
Professors / Senior Lecturers / Lecturers I/II / Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in Mining Technology. — Applied Geology, Geophysics, Metallurgy, Mining Engineering

QUALIFICATIONS
Professor, Associate Professor, Reader:
Candidates should possess a good first degree and a recognised higher degree such as a Doctorate in their relevant discipline, several years of teaching and research experience in University or comparable institution of higher learning or industrial work experience in industries or in research organisation; evidence of scholarly publications in reputable journals, experience in initiating and developing academic group projects, evidence of continuing research; administrative experience and ability to provide guidelines and leadership in research in their relevant discipline.

Senior Lecturers/Lecturers:
Candidates should possess a good honours degree, with a recognised higher degree in their relevant disciplines. At least 5 years (for Senior Lecturers) and 3 years (for others) of teaching and/or research in a University or comparable institution, and evidence of good teaching and research ability, and publications in reputable journals.

University Library
(a) Principal Librarian II (US$ 12)
(b) Senior Librarian (US$ 11)
(c) Librarian I (US$ 09)

QUALIFICATION
A good university degree, preferably in Science subject and a recognised postgraduate qualification, with at least six years' post-qualification experience in a University Library or any similar institution of higher learning for (a), at least 4 years post-qualification experience for (b) preferably in the area of non-print media, and at least two years post-qualification job experience for (c).

Salary Scales
Professor — US$ 15 N14,280–15,720
Reader — US$ 14 N12,732–15,372
Senior Lecturer — US$ 13 (a) N11,384–14,820
Principal Librarian — US$ 12 N10,092–11,362
Lecturer I/ Senior Librarian — US$ 11 N9,000–10,080
Lecturer II/Librarian I — US$ 09 N7,550–8,040

Conditions of Service
Appointment on either permanent terms to retiring age, in the case of Nigerian candidates, subject to a probationary period, or on two-yearly contract, renewable by mutual consent. Economy-class air fare or first-class sea passage for appointee, wife and up to 5 dependent children at beginning and end of contract. *Part-furnished accommodation at a rental of 8½% of* basic salary to a maximum of N300 pa or rent allowance in lieu. Contract addition of 25% of basic salary, leave allowance, car loan, car basic allowance.

Method of application
Six typewritten copies of application including candidate's curriculum vitae stating names in full; place and date of birth; home address, present nationality, marital status; number and ages of children; secondary and post-secondary education (including dates and institutions); academic and professional qualifications including distinctions with dates; statement of experience including full details of former and present posts; current research. Detailed list of publications indicating authorship, whether sole or joint (in the case of joint authorship, candidates should state their contributions), evidence to support this contribution should be produced where possible; names of journals in which they are published and dates of publication.
Names and addresses of three referees and proposed date of availability for duty if appointed to:

The Director
Nigerian Universities Office
150 Tottenham Court Road
London W1P 9LE

by 31st May, 1983.
Candidates are requested to ask their referees to send their references to the above address.

USA

YALE UNIVERSITY New Haven, Conn. Full or associate professor. Full or associate: Comparative literature in spite-mology, philosophy of language, and the thought of Wittgenstein. Salary open. Semester system. Equal opportunity/Affirmative action employer. Degree Seminar, Department of Philosophy, Box 2350 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. Deadline June 1, 1983. H19

REMINDER
COPY FOR CLASSIFIED ADS IN THE THES SHOULD ARRIVE NOT LATER THAN 10AM MONDAY PRECEDING PUBLICATION

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

JOINT RESEARCH IN HIGHER EDUCATION ANGLO/SPANISH

The Spanish Ministry of Education and Science and the British Council have agreed to establish a programme of Joint Research Projects (Acciones Integradas) to promote the interchange of research experience between Universities and Polytechnics in both countries. It has been agreed that during the first period of the programme, 1 December 1983–31 March 1984, no priority areas will be fixed in order to encourage the interchange of specialists in every discipline. If an interested department has no existing contact with a Spanish University or Polytechnic, an application can nevertheless be made in which case the Spanish Ministry of Education and the British Council will try to identify a suitable Spanish department.

Application forms giving further details of the scheme including the financial assistance available can be obtained from:

Higher Education Division (Acciones Integradas), The British Council, 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN. Tel: 01-930 8466.

The deadline for the return of completed application forms is 1 July 1983.

European University Institute, Florence
JEAN MONNET FELLOWSHIPS 1983/84

Applications are invited to these one-year post-doctoral research fellowships tenable at the Institute from 1 September 1983. Candidates must present research proposals which form a contribution to the research programme of the EUI. Stipend on range from 1,200,000 lit. per month depending on age. Applicants should hold doctoral degree or have equivalent research experience. Fellowships are open to established academics on leave.

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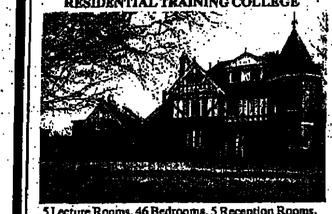
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Don's diary

Monday

At last heard that cheque from British Council had arrived to cover air fare to Helsinki; a week since it was entrusted to the Post Office. Query: has privatization brought back the day of the runner and cleft stick? No, they could have crawled from Carlton House Gardens quicker than this. Last class with my American students. Discussion, development of Commonwealth 1914-1947, on break-up of Empire. My Canadian colleague clearly inclined to latter view.

[redacted]

Tuesday

Spent whole day in college clearing up before Finnish trip. Set examination. Spoke to university about problems of PhD thesis on topic where student had access to classified evidence and examiners do not. Supervisor should never have accepted it. Foresee difficult time at oral with student. Sudden rumour of President Reagan's death. Could update obituary if rumour confirmed? I could; but it was not. Corrected proofs of article, typescript of another.

[redacted]

Wednesday

Short visit to college, then to bank to discuss mortgage. Collect air ticket. Finnish currency, prescriptions. Check proofs of examination papers. Return video cassette. Interview would-be entrant for 1984/85 MSc programme, a very bright Greek. Three British applicants, all dependent on securing DES studentships. None will. How depressing.

[redacted]

Thursday

SNAFU day *extraordinaire*. Began when I found I had brought wrong text for Helsinki lecture. Had to call in to college on way to airport. Very hot on plane and arrive late at Helsinki airport. Only ten minutes to catch plane to Turkū. Rush through check in, waved on everywhere, no one looks at ticket. Fifty minutes later, plane lands, not at Turkū, but at Oulou, 400 miles further north. Put straight back on plane returning to Helsinki. Pilot promises to radio Turkū airport with message for those who were meeting me. Plane from Helsinki to Turkū eventually arrives 9pm. No one to meet me and taxi to address given, proves to be outpost university department on fifth floor of commercial office building. Locked. No one at home. No telephone visible anywhere. Streets deserted.

Half an hour of despair later, enter angel heavily disguised as Bangladeshi sociologist. Takes me to office, phones my host, who was in sauna. Audience now scattered all over Finland. A moiety of students assembled by phone carry me off to Finnish pub. Very jovial evening, great hospitality, comfortable bed in university flat – but no lecture. Feel fraud. Memo: send lecture when printed and books, in expiation.

[redacted]

Friday

Half an hour waiting in street in hope of picking up taxi, cursing ignorance of Finnish, then train to Helsinki. Met at station, taken straight to university history department and coffee – hand over present – discuss programme of day. Lunch with college alumni – only to find only three have turned up, out of 25 possibles. Clearly much need for spadework here. At 1.45pm taken to see rector of university, large courteous ex-biologist who flummoxes me completely by presenting me with a model of the university. A great honour – or merely a souvenir? Interesting conversation on marine biology and Finnish work against pollution of the Baltic broken off by host anxious to get me to lecture by 2pm. Lecture and seminar 2pm to 4pm.

Goes down well, much spirited questioning. Query: Where could I find an audience of 50 British historians in a single university capable of listening, and questioning and discussing issues of this kind in a language other than their own – even French or German? What is wrong with language teaching in British schools? Those responsible should hang their heads in shame. My host can hold his own in English, French, Russian and German as well as the Swedish obligatory to all educated Finns. Taken at 4.30pm to university guest apartments, then in evening to meeting of Finnish Historical Society, deep in troubled discussions as to future direction of historical research in Finland. My two neighbours interpret briefly on each side – discussion has been in progress for four hours when I arrive – everyone mostly talked out. Suddenly find myself called on. Talk about need not to be worried by talk of relevancy, which is usually cover for demand that historians be propagandists. Historians custodians of national memories of past, duty to preserve these clearly and to answer as honestly when consulted, as if one was trying to consult one's own memories.

Talk of inevitability of cooperative research through conferences and working groups given range of contributors involved in issue-based research today, need for historians to keep up with and adopt to all genuine advances in understanding of human behaviour but to beware of old clichés in new terminologies and of clique language which cut one off from one's audience. Followed by young man engaged in vicious attack on prominent Swedish historian. Young man proves to be extreme Finnish linguistic nationalist trying to study Finnish medieval period (as little documented as British Dark Ages) from folklore.

[redacted]

Saturday/ Sunday

My host took me on various sightseeing tours in and around Helsinki. Effectively Finnish history a gift of Tsar Alexander I who made himself head of Grand Duchy of Finland in 1808 after cession of Finland by Swedes. The worst Czars are heroes to Finns up to 1906. Helsinki harbour – fortified island of Sveaborg bombarded by Anglo-French fleet during Crimean War. Host produces relevant volumes of all Naval Records Society publications. Mannerheim honoured everywhere, as are so-called "war-criminals" of 1941-44, who took Finland into war with Hitler against Soviet Union. Finlandization evidently not synonymous with loss of national spunk.

Finnish Communist Party currently smarting under *Pravda* criticism, retaliates by expelling Stalinist wing, denouncing *Pravda* for unacceptable intervention into Finnish democratic political processes. Heavens to Betsy. Lenin must be turning in his grave like an electric food blender. Finland land of surprises.

[redacted]

Monday

And so back to Britain – and a new term, and, Lord help us, the Hitler diaries!!!

D. C. Watt

The author is Stevenson professor of international history at the London School of Economics.

I write this unaware whether a June election is to be upon us or not; but it's as good a time as ever to ask what has happened to the academic constituency in Britain. Time was, even after the Labour Government of the 1940s had abolished the university seats, when the great and the good from our universities had some sort of clout. Vice chancellors could go and see the Prime Minister, professors could write to *The Times*, even undergraduates could make the front pages of the popular papers with the odd prank or two. The cabinet would spend meeting after meeting discussing the proposed by-pass through Christ Church meadow in Oxford.

Student politicians had but to breathe the word – at Oxford or Cambridge at any rate – and cabinet ministers would come flocking to talk to them. Dons even received salaries broadly comparable with those in the civil service. Our universities were, without any doubt at all, an estate of the realm.

Then in the 1960s it suddenly all changed. Strange new universities popped up in the most unlikely places; colleges of advanced technology rose to academic heights and became the white hope of our technological future; polytechnics were invented and polyversities endlessly talked about. The executive of the National Union of Students rather than the presidency of the Oxford Union began to form the natural route to political power; our students revolted, as they did everywhere else, but were contained by restrained and responsible discussions between the vice chancellors and the infant political leaders of the NUS.

Inevitably and simultaneously, higher education ceased to be an estate of the realm, and simply an important and influential social and economic sector within it. Moreover, with this expansion and democratization, came a political shift. When they were part of the establishment, the universities were a deeply Conservative force. True, after Attlee and Cripps, they happily produced the next generation of Labour leadership with Gaitskell, Wilson *et al.*

All establishments like to exert the degree of control over the Opposition. But it is well to remember that even in 1945, when there was a Labour landslide in the rest of Britain, G. D. H. Cole was beaten by the graduates of Oxford University and J. B. Priestley by those of Cambridge. While it was an élite system, our higher education was also a Conservative one.

Why academics must hold the front page



Christopher Price

In the 1960s, as it expanded, the system seemed to shift to the left. Dons consorted with Harold Wilson (the first Prime Minister don that we've had or, I suspect, ever will) and in return Harold made some of them lords and ministers. I don't think C. P. Snow and Vivian Bowden and Norman Crowther-Hunt were the most effective of ministers. I'm not sure whether Harold ever meant them to be. But they certainly did make the Labour don a respectable figure and help secure – for a few years – a genuine Labour higher education constituency, which did much to assist with our election victories in 1964, 1966 and 1974.

Where has the academic constituency gone now? I think the short answer is – to ground. Reeling under the cuts, energies are now being put into actual teaching, clinging to jobs or trying to negotiate decent terms for retirement. In one sense, the academics have retired, punch drunk, from the political fray. Certainly they're no longer that solid, Wilsonian, middle-of-the-road Labour bunch of folk one knew.

This is not just because they're licking their wounds. In the Social Democratic Party your average, medium-pace don saw briefly that enticing political haven he's always dreamt about. A New Party for Rational English Man. As I've wandered through English academia over the past few years, I've found them in every nook and cranny, across every high table and lecture hall. I've also been saddened by their naïve assumption that because I can put on a vaguely posh accent, I would be following the Owens and the Jenkinses and joining them any day. Now they're rather more depressed about the whole business of politics. It's not just that Mr Jenkins has disappointed them. It's as though they were ready to withdraw from the political fray anyway; the dawn of the SDP was just a convenient means of exit.

I personally hope they don't stay out int he wilderness too long. Labour needs a respectable academic constituency, now that the Tory academics have, as it were, "come out". The Blakes and Trevor-Ropers I always accepted; they merged into the establishment background, wrote about establishment things with their skills as we've just seen, going a bit fuzzy in old age. I can even accept Max Beloff and the troops of central European Black Paper academics he led firmly from the left to the right of the political spectrum, once Kingsley Amis had declared that more meant worse and the élite university constituency became swamped by a democratized higher education one.

What I can't easily take (and it may be simply age and taste) is a simian face, grinning out of my *Sun* each week under the by-line of Professor John Vincent, reader in modern history at Bristol University. (Is he a professor or is he a reader? I think he should come clean. He writes rubbish of this sort: "(Peers) are not in it because they are power hungry. They are in it because they wish to serve the public for nothing more than their expenses." They are in it, my dear John, for exactly the same reason as you write for the *Sun* – to do a little moonlighting and become part of the new establishment.

Indeed John Vincent is the real reason why I want a new Labour academic constituency. Dons have truths to contribute to politics, of a deeper nature than reader Vincent purveys. Rupert Murdoch and Mrs Thatcher can keep him. A concerted left-wing critique of modern society is supremely the task of those scholars we support to think about these matters. So during the election, I hope I'll have a goodly sprinkling of dons to help me; and after it I look forward to an even more profound professor than reader Vincent getting a column in the *Daily Mirror*.

Revealing the facts behind the facade



Diana Warwick

The Department of Education and Science is not known for its punchy advertising. Its recent report (No. 99, April 1983) on student numbers and future demand for higher education passed almost unnoticed. Yet it appeared to be suggesting that over the next 10 years a greater proportion of 18-year-olds than they expected in 1979 would enrol for higher education. *The THES* (April 29) trumpeted that the new forecast meant more students in 1990. That rather begs the question of the DES's low expectation in their 1979 forecast, which has so undermined sensible planning in the last three years.

The pessimism about access to higher education has generally been governed, by previous DES projected numbers. Now they tell us these were underestimates. But policy decisions have been taken, using these inaccurate figures, which have meant cuts in staff, decline in staff/student ratios, reductions in support services and a general clobbering of morale.

To the DES, this might seem a simple reappraisal of forecast demand. To the staff and students in the firing line it amounts to a cover-up. The DES must not again be allowed to determine policy behind the facade of forecasting.

The DES are experts at this dubious game. The recently-published report purports to be a statistical paper. In the light of previous experience, its assumptions seem dubious, its arguments dense, and its conclusions unclear. It makes some damning assertions about the nature of future demand, with blithe disregard for its own failings in the past.

AUT

The DES has learned one lesson. Its previous examination of demographic entrails doomed the higher education patients to a lingering decline which sapped both morale and energy. This time they offer a chink of light. The report concludes that the demand for higher education places is likely to be more buoyant than the reductions in the 18–20-year-old population over the next 10 years would suggest. They add, however, that the number of existing places would sooner or later exceed demand.

In this semi-coherent six-page folder of cohorts and numbers, nowhere do they substantiate their arguments about expected demand. They say the number of part-time and overseas students will not increase over the next 10 years. They assert that the rate of entry for mature students, falling in recent years (the report cites fear of unemployment as a possible reason) will continue to decline after 1985/86. There appears to be no consideration of ways of encouraging students from working-class backgrounds, women and disadvantaged groups to enter higher education. The importance of continuing education goes unheeded.

The apparent optimism of the DES about a short-term upturn in demand is based on one fact only. Over the next decade, the number of 18-year-olds will decline by 32 per cent but the number of qualified leavers will decline by 10 per cent less. This is because, according to the DES, the number of births in social classes one and two form an increasing proportion of total births and the report assumes these children are more likely to stay on at school.

But the DES also refers to this statistical bulletin (6-83) from which the figures on projections of school-leavers have been derived. It contains a curious statement: "Much of the rise in the proportion of births among groups one and two reflects a relative expansion in white collar employment rather than trends in family size. The new recruits to these social class groups might not fully maintain the educational preferences characteristic of long standing members . . ." Obviously, from the DES watchtower overlooking Waterloo station, Mitford rules OK. A social stigma has already been attached even to those who might stay on.

In universities, the trend in the age participation rate and the qualified participation rate is declining. Numbers are well below potential demand. We are tunnelling through the bump with the polytechnics and other colleges having to take up the demand. Is this really how future policy is to be determined? The DES will have to come clean.

The author is general secretary of the Association of University Teachers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Real significance of Paisley issue

Sir, – Sandy Hobbs's letter (*THES*, April 29) criticizing the crude authoritarianism of the Scottish Education Department in its dealings with Paisley College has, as he himself suggests, a significance far beyond that particular institution. It raises the whole question of the role of the SED in centrally funded, non-university higher education in Scotland. The principals of central institutions and colleges of education have traditionally preferred the devil of the Scottish Office mandarinate to the deep blue (or should it be red?) sea of local authority officialdom.

However colleges of education have not been particularly well served by the existing arrangements, as the recent history of closures and cutbacks illustrates. Until the Paisley episode, central institutions seemed to enjoy a greater degree of authonomy, but it is now evident that that will only be permitted as long as they develop in line with Government "thinking" rather than student demand – the market principle, it would appear, is to be invoked in a highly selective fashion.

The local authority alternative to direct Scottish Office control seems unlikely to happen – and, in any ense, would raise problems of a different sort - but if the principals of colleges of education and central institutions value academic freedom, they would he well advised to join forces and speak out publicly against further SED bullying. No lead can be expected from the Council for Tertiary Education: it is a product of Scottish Office patronage and its record to date shows plainly that it has neither the will nor the ability to resist pressures from the SED. If the principals themselves fail to act, their staff will be fully justified in feeling let down when further cuts are made.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER M. HUMES,
Department of Education
University of Glasgow.

Sir, – Ian Carter's words of support for the sociologists at Paisley College (*THES* letters, May 6) are very encouraging to my colleagues and myself in our fight for the reversal of the decision to close us down. However, in two important ways, the situation is already more serious than he suggests.

First, Professor Carter sees the case of the Paisley social science degree as the thin end of a wedge which could thicken to include other arts and social studies subjects. In fact, the decision has already been taken to phase out courses and lecturing posts, not only in sociology and politics, but also in philosophy, psychology and social administration, while courses in social work, careers guidance, health visiting and alcohol studies are also under severe threat.

Secondly, although as Professor Carter suggests, the sociology courses at Paisley have tended to be strongly theoretical in the past, the resubmission of the degree which the Scottish Education Department has rejected in fact marked an attempt to reorient the programmes in more vocational and policy relevant directions. Moreover recent research work by the Paisley politics and sociology department has been strongly empirical and policy oriented, including studies of industrial location policy in the West of Scotland, and the effects of unemployment on the Paisley/Linwood area following the closure of the Talbot car plant.

The signs for colleagues around the country to be read in Paisley's experience suggest that the present government not only suffers from a phobia in relation to sociology and to subjects it may consider too "academic" or radical, but to research and teaching more generally in the area of the social sciences.

Yours faithfully,
TERRY COX,
Lecturer in Sociology,
Paisley College of Technology.

Letters for publication should arrive by Tuesday morning. They should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper. The editor reserves the right to cut or amend them if necessary.

Architects and academics at cross-purposes

Sir, – Professor Thomas Markus "Architecture under stress" (*THES*, April 29) ponders on the "tragic truth that architecture . . . is by definition the handmaid of a power structure, whatever its political colour." One only has to think of St Peter's or Versailles, or the skyline of Manhattan to see the obviousness of this truth. Professor Markus ends his article with a plea for practitioners to receive "prophetic insights in their education" so that architecture may "subvert and transcend power structures".

What does this mean in reality? Architects who attempt to subvert their client's intentions do not get new work; employees who subvert their employers get the sack. The architect, like the lawyer, *takes instructions* from his client; he who pays the piper calls the tune. Does Professor Markus mean that an architect commissioned to design law courts should attempt to subvert the law, or asked to design barracks should attempt to subvert the forces of the Crown?

Is the architect to be a kind of mole serving the cause of subversion of the existing order? Roger Scruton (author of *The Aesthetics of Architecture*) took a very different line in a recent lecture: "Architects are arrogant. They should be servants and respond to their betters." Scruton also argued against function and the insides of buildings. "The facade was the essence of building." This disposes of Professor Markus's thesis in three lines.

If architecture is considered as being primarily about appearances, and the architect as a species of exterior designer, he can quite clearly be considered an artist and his activity an art. Likewise in interior design, where the architect attempts to create atmosphere and affect mood, eg as in a crematorium or discotheque, he is engaged in creating at work of art, insofar as the object of a work of art is to evoke an emotional response (be affective). Thus architecture is quite properly a branch of the fine arts.

However, the artistic pretensions of the architect in the nineteenth century were largely assumed to render someone involved with the (vulgar) building trade acceptable in polite society where clients were to be found. (The fine arts "discourse" had little or nothing to do with subconscious "pacts" with the Establishment or power base of society as Professor Markus would have it). University degrees and intellectual posturing serve similar purposes today when potential clients are mainly of the graduate class.

There is now very little special status in being a graduate due to the expansion of higher education over the last 20 years, and the professional ethos is crumbling in the face of commercial pressures. Whereas the professional codes of the RIBA and ARCUK were originally aimed at separating architects from the contracting and estate agency sides of the industry, the codes have recently been relaxed and architects are now free to engage in property development and contracting, thus recognizing the reality that the profession is a dependent branch of the property market and that the profession is the drawing office side of the building industry. This is to return to an eighteenth century situation (Adam and Nash, for example were also building contractors and developers).

Increasing numbers of architects are acting as developers, doing their own building. Thus it can be seen that in architectural schooling there are three "discourses": artistic training, technical training, and intellectual training (education). As Professor Markus admits, artistic training has been downgraded and the drawing content of courses diminished; and technicians now know more about constructional details than architects. He seems quite happy about this. On the other hand, practitioners like Stephen Mullins want "a change from the vague 'liberal arts' mish-mash to proper vocational training taught by good practitioners." Professor Markus takes exception to this.

The Finnishon report on engineering education recommended that practitioners from industry be brought into engineering departments to teach design as lecturers are out of touch with engineering practice. Why the same principle should not be applied to architecture schools is a puzzle. After all, the primary "documents" in architectural study are buildings produced by good practitioners in the real world; the interpretations of academics and theorists are very secondary, being the products of the contemplative role as opposed to the man of action.

Research and publication, and paper simulations, are restricted to two dimensions and are thus in architectural terms, activities of a lesser order than putting up real buildings in three dimensions. The academic sees it the other way round, with priorities reversed because of the university value-system, as opposed to the practical professional value-system. This is the root of the "stress in architecture" to which Professor Markus refers, the contradiction and tension of cross-purposes. Inevitably, the question arises, should practical arts be taught in universities at all, if the interests of the arts are to be paramount?

Yours faithfully,
M. D. P. HEALEY,
275 Anlaby Road,
Leeds.

Student reality

Sir, – I was more than a little surprised that Tessa Blackstone's thoughts on the "reality" of academic life (*THES*, May 6) did not include, in this month of swotting, the enormously important decisions academics take each year in their capacity of examiners. Surely the deliberations of examination boards, the devising and marking of questions, the development of examination structures, the collation, presentation and discussion of results, carry with them consequences as momentous as, if not more momentous than, most things done in business or politics. If we sell ourselves short in this we sell our students short. These matters are worthy of sleepless nights, they are very far from being "merely academic" in the derogatory sense of that phrase.

Yours faithfully,
C. U. M. Smith,
Course Tutor,
University of Aston.

Sir, – Tessa Blackstone's memories of being an academic include writing, lecturing and sitting on committees but no tutorials or face-to-face contact with students. This is the demanding "real work" in which most university staff are engaged. Without direct contact with pupils, Ms Blackstone has merely exchanged one "unreal job" for another in moving from a chair of education to deputy education officer's post.

Yours faithfully,
M. T. CLANCHY,
University of Glasgow.

Governmental duty

Sir, – In your latest Sir Keith bashing exercise ("Bashing social science" April 29) you ask the rhetoric question whether politicians should have any say in the content of physics degrees. If at a place of higher education the teaching of physics would be based on some unsubstantiated theory, if the available experimental results would be distorted so as to provide backing to that theory, and if originators of other theories would be denounced as dangerous fools, then the Government (any democratic government) would have a duty to intervene.

Yours faithfully,
L. SOLYMAR,
Fellow in Engineering
Brasenose College,
Oxford.

Binding necessity

Sir, – Sir Keith will take a dimmer view of linguistics if he learns that generative syntax can include "government-blinding theory" (Melbourne lectureship advertised in *THES*, April 29). Better not tell him.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID DENISON,
University of Manchester.

Naïve optimism

Sir, – Would it were as easy as is implied in your leader "There's a silver lining" (*THES*, April 29). If only the future of higher education could be guaranteed by whistling a happy tune.

Of course the gloom and despondency has been overdone since 1981 but that is no reason for naive optimism now. The latest DES projections imply that if there were no other changes in structure or participation rates, the average sized universities or polytechnics would need to close by the mid 1990s rather than 1o implied by previous forecasts.

The danger of misplaced optimism is that it will encourage the complacent belief that nothing fundamental needs change. The effects of a decade of stagnant participation rates ought to have taught us the dangers of relying on inertia.

Everyone knows that projections are often wrong. At best they are estimates of probabilities. However your interpretation of past trends does call for comment. First it is a pity that the new DES statistical bulletin omits the past altogether. This makes it rather difficult to put the projections in perspective. However, other figures do show that the age participation rates are only now approaching the level of the early 1970s. It is anybody's guess whether it will continue to soar upwards or whether the last couple of years have been yet another hiccup. The qualified leaver participation rate has been at the 1990s levels only if you leave out many of the students who were then in teacher training.

Recent DES statistics amount to an updating of the weather forecast. They do nothing to encourage the view that the climate has changed. Adaptation without growth must, I fear, remain the key to a successful higher education system in the 1980s and 1990s whether it be Joseph, Kinnock or the Alliance who call the shots.

Yours faithfully,
GARETH WILLIAMS,
Department of Education Research,
University of Lancaster.

Resources and standards

Sir, – We were delighted to discover that our letter (*THES*, March 18) had generated some response and we are grateful to Messrs Fowler and Vaizey.

We said: "There is always some scope for reducing the unit of resource without an unacceptable reduction in academic standards *if appropriate ways can be found for realizing those reductions.*" If the qualification is ignored (as it was by Messrs Fowler and Vazey) then, of course, the statement is absurd. Their comments do not advance the debate.

Let us try to clarify our position. We oppose the current reductions in the level of funding for education, and especially for polytechnics. As educators, however, we are concerned with the availability of education to individuals in society and as a service to the industrial, commercial, social and cultural sectors of the community. We are anxious that we should not adopt policies which will exacerbate the inevitable and regrettable effects of budget reductions. Some polytechnic directors appear to us to be adopting a posture which could result in *avoidable* contraction of educational opportunities.

If the cuts of recent years are compounded by a further cut of 10 per cent by 1984/85 then it is inevitable that the polytechnics will be forced to reduce course programmes and student enrolments. That is what NAB is about. We deplore those reductions. A "lowering of the intake to 61–70 per cent of its level last year" is indeed unacceptable to us. We shall resist those cuts through the appropriate channels. But we also believe it to be part of the role of senior management to use their creative abilities to seek imaginative, innovative schemes to ameliorate the effects of the cuts. We fear that the posture of maintaining the unit of resource is a futile political gesture, an abrogation of managerial responsibilities, and likely to have adverse consequences for the education service.

Yours faithfully,
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Deputy Director – Academic and Resource Planning.

S. J. RICHARDSON,
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City of Brimingham Polytechnic.

South African sympathy

Sir, – Edward Norman's largely unsympathetic review of Peter Walshe's *Church versus State in South Africa* (*THES*, May 6), merits comment. For Dr Norman, the real problems of South Africa are encountered "by those who see no way of creating a satisfactory unitary state structure out of diverse cultural elements". He faults Mr Walshe, because "nowhere in this book is the dilemma of South Africa represented objectively". The whole of Dr Norman's review can be mistaken for a half-apology for apartheid. The largely intellectual dilemmas that he refers to are dilemmas only for the proponents of apartheid: for the victims of apartheid, who have to endure daily the misery inflicted by this system, the only problem posed by apartheid is the practical problem of how to eliminate it.

Dr Norman also adverts to the phenomenon of non-white racism, apparently implying that because there are non-white racists the problems of South Africa will not vanish once white racism is overcome. This is a strategy sometimes employed by intellectuals who take up conservative causes. The gist of this strategy, in effect, is that since human evil is a universal and seemingly intractable reality, we might as well not seek to eliminate it. In the ether of this abstract vision of universal wrong, concrete responsibility for human misdeeds vanishes. The murderers of Steve Biko are mere ciphers, who exist only to demonstrate the inexorability of the law of universal wrong.

The noble thinker, T. W. Adorno, once wrote that the person who reflects on our terrifying world is confronted by an almost insoluble task: "to let neither the power of others, nor our own powerlessness, stupefy us". In a curious way, Dr Norman's review has made me want to read Mr Walshe's book. For I suspect that in this book I will find an attempt to do justice to an institution (the Christian Institute of South Africa) which has at least attempted to live up to the saving truth embodied in Adorno's dictum.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SURIN,
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College of St Paul and St Mary,
Cheltenham.

Numbers game

Sir, – David Jobbins' article on Scale I further education lecturers (*THES*, April 22) requires some further comment. Nowhere in his statistics does he mention what lecturers at the top of the LI scale actually earn – currently £9,267 per annum. There are considerable numbers of workers in the country at large who would not object to being "lodged immovably" on such a salary. It would be interesting, for example, to know what percentage of local authority staff as a whole earn £9,000 or more.

What he has largely ignored is the general pattern of increases to further education teaching staff salaries in the last decade, so that the assistant lecturer grade has disappeared and the senior lecturer and principal lecturer grades greatly increased, and so that staff on the LI grade rarely start below the halfway mark on the incremental scale and so quickly reach the top.

If Mr Jobbins were a betting man, he would take an average further education college with some advanced work and, say 200 teaching staff and calculate the chances of promotion of LI staff as follows:

Post	No. of Staff	Odds
Principal	1	200–1
Vice principal	1	200–1
Head of department	5	40–1
Principal lecturer	8	25–1
Senior lecturer	35	6–1
LII	75	5–2

Even the losers get £9,000 per annum!

Yours faithfully,
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